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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

What's Settled in Detroit?

To End Strikes, Co-operate

U. S. to President: Listen

¶ "Extra! Extra! General Motors strike settled! Extra! Extra!" Cries of newsboys ricochetting from the many-paned windows of the General Motors' plant in Flint, Mich., announce to sit-down strikers who have held company buildings for 42 days that negotiations in Detroit have successfully terminated. The news is received with jubilation by sleepy-eyed strikers.

¶ **The General Motors'** plants are to reopen as quickly as they are tuned up following the sit-downers evacuation; these plants are to operate during negotiations on union wage and hour demands; the union is to represent only its own members in collective bargaining but with guarantees against discrimination; the General Motors Corporation is to deal with no agency but the union in the 20 strike plants for six months. Rejoicing all around.

¶ **Although John L. Lewis's** demand for sole bargaining privilege is lost, the union feels that it has demonstrated the effectiveness of the sit-down method. The corporation feels that it has secured fair treatment for its unaffiliated workers. The public feels that the basis of compromise is fairly reasonable, and wonders why it was not possible to reach an agreement before the tremendous waste of time, labor, wages, and human passions was allowed to pile up.

¶ **Perhaps these two** strikes—the automotive and maritime—which were so costly and, indeed, seemingly extravagant, measured by material gains, may serve to bring home to Americans the immanent necessity for labor laws broad enough to reach the three points of the eternal industrial triangle: the worker, the employer, the public.

¶ **The experience** of the world depression leads to the conviction that the industrial countries are faced with the necessity of finding a new approach to labor difficulties. The wrong concepts which need to be replaced by a more intelligent view is that a warfare exists between capital and labor and that these two groups are essential enemies.

¶ **Capital is discovering** that its chief contribution—money and executive ability—cannot function without a third co-operative element of labor. It needs labor not only to produce but to purchase. Labor, on the other hand, is futile force without the co-operative functioning of executive and financial elements. The acme of usefulness for capital and labor lies in its mutuality of interest.

¶ **Until individual employers** recognize this and individual workers accept it both sides are likely to be swayed by narrow concepts of class, station, greed, personal ambition, personalities, mob-mesmerism. In the automotive disagreement which, temporarily at least, seems to have subsided, neither side has much to brag about. Leaders erred, men violated laws, executives revealed unbecoming arrogance. The experience may make them all humble—humble enough to consider that mankind's best solutions have come from a simple recognition of man's essential brotherhood and his common responsibility for the co-operative climb toward better things.

¶ **The President** of the United States, having decided apparently to extend the executive authority into the judicial branch of government, now reveals that he proposes to accomplish this in the way he has chosen, whether the people are for or against it. This was shown when he quickly stepped in to forestall the splitting of the judicial reorganization program in the House.

¶ **The Representatives** had passed a measure providing for voluntary retirement at 70 years of Supreme Court judges—a bill almost identical with one which was emphatically rejected last year. It was probably brought out with the expectation that it might be used as a red-hot poker to encourage Supreme Court justices to retire voluntarily. No sooner had the House passed it, however, than unexpected adjournment took place, before Representative Summers could produce his second measure.

¶ **The interpretation** given the sudden adjournment at this point is that the White House took exception to a split-up of the Roosevelt proposal, feeling that such a split-up would permit its opponents to defeat the real purpose of the measure, namely, a packed Court.

¶ **It has been** said that the President has a very acute ear for public opinion. If today he fails to hear a note of deep apprehension over the consequences of his unprecedented attempt to achieve his aims through cleverness rather than constitutionality, either his political hearing is less acute or America's political voice has grown weak. Congressmen, it may be observed, should be receiving much mail these days.

Trade Pacts Essential Part Of Peace and Farm Programs, Hull and Wallace Tell Senate

Statements on Necessity for Reciprocity Offered to Senate Finance Committee; Vandenberg Questions Closely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Reciprocal trading is an essential part of the American peace program and the American farm program alike, the two chief Administration authorities—Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace—have assured the Senate Finance Committee.

In strong statements on successive days, these two oustanding cabinet members have braved the unfriendly atmosphere of the Senate committee to defend the trade program, although Secretary Hull did not venture on Capitol Hill in person. In his stead, Francis B. Sayre, assistant Secretary of State, spent a hard day with the committee, answering a barrage of critical questions.

Secretary Wallace today faced the same barrage of cross-examination from Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, and others. He insisted that the reciprocal trade agreement act was a supplementary but highly desirable part of the American farm program. He said that some of the nation's former farm export market could be regained, but it was unlikely such markets would ever be fully restored.

Imports of cattle from Canada had not caused a price slump in the United States, he said, adding that the State Department had used caution in permitting Canadian cattle imports.

Farm Exports Up

"Figures indicate a substantial general increase in farm exports," Secretary Wallace said. "There is also an increase in imports but you must distinguish between competitive and non-competitive imports. The gains made are greater than the injury suffered."

Assistant Secretary Sayre was grilled not only by Republican Senator Vandenberg, but by Democratic Senators Josiah W. Bailey (N. C.), Tom Connally (Texas) and Peter G. Gerry (R. I.).

Senators were particularly interested in finding out whether a promise of continued raw materials shipments from the United States, possibly counter to the aim of neutrality legislation, was demanded by Great Britain before it would negotiate a reciprocal agreement. Mr. Sayre said: "Nothing of the kind has come to my desk."

Senator Bailey raised the question of the Ottawa agreements, asking whether if it was right to

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

President Tightens Court Grip

After Forcing House Delay, Calls on Senators to Change Views

Split Is Growing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Taking individual Senators into his impressive private office group by group and one by one, President Roosevelt redoubled his efforts today to secure passage of his Supreme Court enlargement plan.

Today he sought to reconvert Senator George W. Norris (Ind. Republican) whose reservations about the plan constituted the first serious defection, and helped to start a general landslide of the progressives backing away from the plan. Senator Norris was called to the White House alone, for a heart-to-heart talk with the President, who has carried out so many policies dear to Senator Norris.

Just before the Nebraska independent was on the White House carpet (which phrase is not to imply that outwardly the President is anything but amiable with his interviewers) the Executive had summoned three more leading members of the Upper House—Senators Key Pittman, Robert F. Wagner, and William G. McAdoo. Of them, Senator McAdoo had expressed doubts about the Supreme Court project, and Senator Wagner had been significantly silent.

His silence did much to hold off progressives and others, for Senator Wagner's own labor relations bill stands in jeopardy of the present Supreme Court majority, and his sincere reformist viewpoint and background as a judge elicit strong respect in the Senate.

Explanations of Delay

Senator William H. Dieterich of Illinois was taken alone, earlier in the day, and Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney was on the original list for a "pep-talk" today, but had to change the appointment.

Meantime, White House sources insisted that the reason for President Roosevelt's dramatic intervention to adjourn the House last night and prevent a vote on the bill expediting the treatment of constitutional cases by the Supreme Court was simply due to the Executive's desire to study that bill more carefully.

The President had simply not had time—this authority said—to go over the bill permitting the Government to intervene in any Federal Court case involving constitutionality and carry appeal direct to the Supreme Court.

However, the general impression was that President Roosevelt wishes to ponder over the present process of chipping away the sugar coating around his Supreme Court pill. Perhaps he may agree to passage of this particular bill in the end, but he considered the matter grave enough to halt the House.

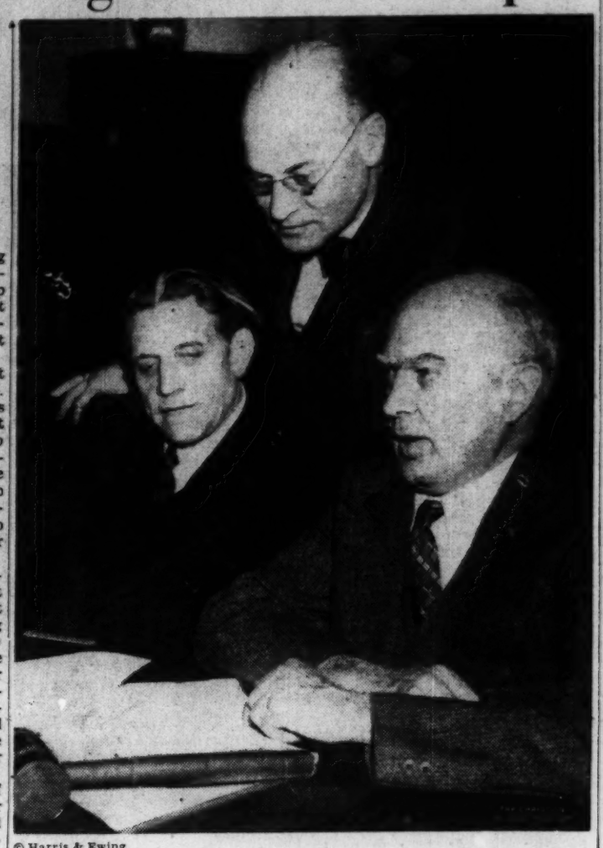
From other sources close to the President, it was asserted that he has not yet considered the possibility of a compromise on his program. More convincingly, this important source explained the reasons why Mr. Roosevelt opposes a constitutional amendment.

"It has taken more than 20 years," this authority said, "trying to get a constitutional amendment on child labor. This Supreme Court problem involves so much more that we'll all have gray beards before an amendment could possibly be adopted.

One Reason for Opposition

"One reason for the opposition is the entrenched position of lawyers in state legislatures, not to mention Congress. Take the Texas Legislature, which just passed a resolution against the President's proposals. I understand that all but three mem-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)



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U. S. Guyer
Ranking Republican Member of Committee

Hatton W. Sumners
Chairman of Committee

Emanuel Celler
Ranking Democratic Member of Committee

Protest Mounts in Volume Against Changes in Court

A steadily enlarging procession of individual comment and action by state legislatures today on the issue of enlarging the Supreme Court was headed by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University and authority on government, and Representative Emanuel Celler, ranking Democratic member of the House Judiciary Committee, both of whom broadcast their comments on national networks.

Dr. Lowell termed the Roosevelt message to Congress "a palpable and unprecedented attempt by the Administration to control the Court's opinions," and dismissed as an "obvious absurdity" the contention that justices over 70 years are apt to lose some of their efficiency.

Mr. Celler expressed the hope that Associate Justices Van Devanter and McReynolds of the Supreme Court would retire voluntarily, voicing his belief that this might end the conflict between the Court and the Administration.

Various States Take Action Pro and Con Over Supreme Court

By the Associated Press

President Roosevelt's proposed reorganization of the Supreme Court encountered both support and opposition yesterday in various state legislatures.

Twenty-six Minnesota state representatives introduced a resolution before the House urging the President and Congress to amend the projected judicial reform, contending the new plan "tends toward fascism and dictatorship." Minnesota legislators are elected on a nonparty basis.

Meantime, Ohio and Indiana assemblymen defeated moves to align them with opponents of the proposal, and New York Assemblyman James J. Wadsworth said he was drafting a resolution calling upon Congress to defeat the plan.

Kansas and New Hampshire Legislatures disapproved the reorganization. Resolutions against the proposal were drafted by law makers in Massachusetts and Missouri and similar expressions were referred to committees in Pennsylvania and Arkansas.

In New York, Republican legislators were drafting resolutions of protest against the President's judiciary plan. These, however, will be presented in a nominally Democratic-controlled legislature.

Sentiment in state legislative halls was first recorded Tuesday, when Maine's Senate and House, Connecticut's House and the Texas Senate opposed the proposal to enlarge the court. On the same day the Colorado House voiced its support of the project and the South Carolina House sent a resolve favoring the reforms to a committee.

The Republican-dominated Kansas House adopted a resolution Wednesday asking Congress to reject legislation designed to increase the number of justices. With only one dissenting vote, the New Hampshire Senate defeated a resolution condemning the President's plan. Ohio's Senate tabled an expression of opposition, introduced by Republican Senator Verner Metcalf.

A resolution by Republican Representative F. R. Zebley, asking congressmen to oppose any change, was referred to a committee by Delaware's House when Democratic members said they would seek to have the body register its favor of reorganization. A resolution expressing opposition, presented by Senator G. M. Owlett, who is also Republican National Committeeman, was sent to a committee by Pennsylvania's Democrat-controlled Senate.

Resolutions opposing the reorganization were drafted by Democratic Delegate P. H. Dorsey of the Maryland Legislature and Republican Speaker H. P. Cahill of the Massachusetts House. Republican President S. H. Wragg of the Massachusetts Senate said he would lend "full support."

The Arkansas House voted 49 to 20 to send a committee a resolution "endorsing" the court enlargement.

The Tennessee House postponed consideration of a resolution asking the State's congressional delegation to vote against the proposal.

Dr. Lowell's radio talk: Page 6.

Auto Strike Ends; Lewis Is Forced To Bow on Recognition

Workers to Evacuate Plants at Once—CIO Group to Act as Bargaining Agency Only for Its Members

Speedy Return to Normal Production Pledged by General Motors in Pact

Negotiations Looking to Final Settlement of Long Labor Dispute Provided—Sloan Announces Increase in Wages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 11—The strike phase of the General Motors labor conflict was terminated today by a carefully wrought agreement signed by corporation and strike leaders, and the terms showed that John L. Lewis lost his hard struggle to win sole bargaining powers for the United Automobile Workers Union.

The agreement was hailed as a major triumph for the principle of mediation in the public interest, contrived during some 50 hours of actual negotiating time under urgent pressure from the chief representatives of state and national government authority.

Coincidentally, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., corporation president, announced wage increases of five cents an hour, aggregating $25,000,000 a year, to take effect in all plants Feb. 15.

Under the terms of the settlement, the sit-down strikers evacuate the plants, all strikers return to work, and the balance of the union demands are to be taken up in joint conference starting Feb. 16.

During these negotiations there is to be no stoppage of work. As the other proposals seem simple by comparison with that which deadlocked the parley, the outlook for a complete cleanup of issues without further interruption of work is good.

No Other Bargaining

The union receives a temporary preferred status among labor organizations in the 20 plants it closed as the company agrees to bargain with no other group for the next six months, without consulting Governor Murphy.

Tthis is a conditional pledge that the company will not seek to undermine the Lewis union by encouraging the building up of company unions or unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which is competing for rights to organize the same workers.

As a matter of fact, this pledge is superfluous, as the company policy is to encourage no labor organization, but to keep hands off all, which it feels is required by law. However, it is stopped from bargaining with any A. F. of L. union which might seek such action within the next six months.

Severe as is the failure of the union to obtain the peak of its hopes, Mr. Lewis, nevertheless, gained a substantial victory. The outcome is not one-sided.

The CIO has achieved for the automobile workers union a recognition and a standing within the automobile industry which no trade union has ever before attained.

The CIO's defeat on its main requirement is therefore tempered with gains which elevate its union to a dominating status among labor organizations in General Motors and the automobile industry.

Union Claims Gains

Like many another trade union, it has found that at the start of its efforts it has not been able to get all it wanted, but that it has made forward toward its goal if conditions favor its further progress.

The struggle over unionism is now transferred from the doorstep of the company to the thresholds of its employees.

Organizers of the metal trades unions of the A. F. of L. will doubtless seek to enlist members for their organizations of the skilled crafts. They are not barred from making any such endeavors immediately.

Sinec the Lewis union has not been able to make the company establish it as the sole union, it finds itself among a number, but the strongest. Accordingly the final decision on the issue of exclusive bargaininggg power remains with the workers. The CIO union has the opportunity to make itself the single union if it can persuade the workers that it should be.

"The settlement establishes the right to organize in this industry," as John Brophy, director of the CIO, analyzes the terms.

"This gives us a national standing," comments another CIO leader. "Formerly we were dealing with the local management in plants."

On its side, General Motors establishes the position it has insisted upon from the beginning, that it would recognize the CIO union as the collective bargaining agency only for those employees of the corporation who are members of that union.

The large number of non-union employees are left free to make their own choice of union or else of no union at all.

Rights of Union Upheld

Meantime the company specifically puts itself on record that it will not interfere with the right of its employees to become members of the CIO union. This is a formal statement of its previous position.

As is usual in strike settlements, discrimination against striking employees is foresworn by the management.

On the evacuation of plants and end of the strike, General Motors is to drop all legal proceedings it

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Strike Leaves Two Problems At Loose Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Settlement of the automobile strike brought great relief to the Roosevelt Administration here today, but leaves on its doorstep more clearly defined than ever before two grave problems clamoring for a permanent solution.

First is the now unavoidable conclusion that existing labor relations machinery is nadequate to prevent the tragic wastage of such prolonged strikes as that in General Motors plants and the previous Pacific coast maritime strike. The demand is expected to double now for new measures to remove the threat which such deadlocks constitute both to the immediate welfare of thousands of workers and to the general welfare of the national economy.

Second is the rivalry within the ranks of labor itself between the forces of craft versus industrial unionism, which is aggravated rather than resolved by the partial victory which John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization have now won over General Motors, and by inference over the A. F. of L.

The first reaction to word from Detroit that an agreement had been reached was a statement by Secretary of Labor Perkins, expressing only her gratification over the outcome and appreciation for the work of Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan in bringing it about.

But later, as the implications for the future began to appear, her assistant secretary, Edward F. McGrady, pointed to the $700,000,000 which the maritime strike cost and the $86,000,000 which were lost to workers and employers in the General Motors strike and concluded that "we have not yet developed an effective method for settling such controversies."

Simultaneously, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was closeted with the federation's executive council, debating what they would do in the

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Federal Agency Sought to Make Jobs for Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Creation of a liberal federal agency with jobs and scholarships enough to go around among all unemployed youth is advocated in a bill just introduced in Congress under the sponsorship of the American Youth Congress.

The measure, known as the American Youth Act, calls for an immediate appropriation of $500,000,000 to provide work projects for all unemployed persons between the ages of 16 and 25 at union wages, free vocational guidance service, and federal scholarships to all students in high schools, vocational, technical and professional schools who would be unable to continue their studies without such aid.

In the Senate the bill was introduced by Senator Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Laborite, of Minnesota, and in the House of Representatives, Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, and Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California.

The remodeled Youth Administration, as proposed by the Youth

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Berlin and Rome Agree to Include Moscow in Patrol

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Germany and Italy consented today to inclusion of Russian warships in a European naval patrol which is planned to keep foreign arms and volunteers out of Spain.

That removed one of the causes of the delay in putting a general neutrality agreement into effect.

Official British sources said that there was no doubt but that a large number of Italians had landed in Spain. A spokesman, however, said he was "not in a position to confirm any particular figures."

Viscount Cranbone, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told a House of Commons questioner yesterday:

"According to my information there are large numbers of Italian personnel in Spain. I cannot give any accurate estimate of the number of men involved."

Catalans merge with loyalist forces; Soviet denial of aid to Spanish Government: Page 3.

Big Loan for Defense Proposed by Britain

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Great Britain plans to float a defense loan up to a sum not exceeding £400,000,000, Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain disclosed to the House of Commons today.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the loan would be spread over a period of not more than five years and that the debt would be redeemed within 30 years. Under the plan, Parliament would annually vote an appropriation to pay the interest.

Financial implications of the loan: Financial Page.

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Washington--Feb. 22 or Feb. 11?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Believe it or not, today is George Washington's birthday, instead of Feb. 22, which is the date of common observance. This observation was made today by Dr. William H. Barton Jr. of Hayden Planetarium, whose hobby is the study of queer quirks in the calendar.

"George Washington always celebrated his birthday on Feb. 11, for that was the day on which he was born in 1731, and not on Feb. 22, 1732, as generally believed," explained Professor Barton.

"The reason goes back to an edict of Pope Gregory in 1582, which declared that the day following Oct. 4 should be called the 15th. This change was necessary to keep the first day of spring, or the Vernal Equinox, falling on March 21, where it had been established in 325 A. D. by the Nicean Council. It had been slowly creeping around the calendar and had moved up to the 11th. Several countries, including England, did not make the change immediately. By 1751, England decided to get in step and by an act of Parliament decreed that Sept. 2, 1752, should be followed by Sept. 14 instead of 3rd. At the same time, they changed New Year's Day from March 25 to Jan. 1.

"By changing New Year's Day, February, once at the end of the year, moved up to the early part of the year. That is February, 1731, really became 1732 by our present reckoning.

"This 'New Deal' for the calendar, took place during Washington's lifetime and consequently 'changed' the date of his birth (by our present reckoning). He always recognized his birthday as Feb. 11, 1731, not Feb. 22, 1732—no new-fangled calendar for him! And yet this makes him no older despite the change. Figure that one out!"

Ribbentrop Visit To Foreign Office Declared 'Routine'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 11—Ambassador Joachim von Ribbentrop's visit to Viscount Halifax at the Foreign Office today—which Germany is doing its utmost to boost into a major event in its fight to get back its old colonial empire—is being ostentatiously treated by British officials as "a purely routine matter."

Lord Halifax, who is Lord Privy Seal, is acting in place of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, now on vacation.

Every ambassador, it is pointed out at Whitehall, is obliged to pay a courtesy call at the Foreign Office, when he returns to his post after a lengthy absence.

That the moment is definitely unpropitious for British concessions on the colonial issue has been becoming more and more evident in the course of the past few days. Groups of Government supporters have been busy delivering outspoken warnings against surrendering any mandated territory.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 11—Germany's claims "in principle" for the return of its colonies which Joachim von Ribbentrop is making at the British Foreign Office today, is seen here as the first official step on the road toward National Socialism's great goal, namely the return of all territories which were under German rule in 1914.

Herr von Ribbentrop is not presenting Britain with a special memorandum. Were he doing so, it is generally assumed here he would say that the Reich's demand was justified on the grounds of international law, the economic interests of 70,000,000 Germans dwelling in a restricted area and finally on the plea of "national honor."

Chinese Trains An Enigma Even To Station Master

SHANGHAI—The story of the Tungkwan station-master illustrates how China's Generalissimo is striving to overcome the influence of centuries of sloth which he considers to be hampering China's competition with more modern nations.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek told the story in a speech which he delivered at the Railway Training Class graduating at Loyang Military Academy.

The General said:

"When I stepped from the train at Tungkwan and asked the stationmaster how long it would take to go to Loyang, he simply could not tell, as he neither took the trouble to remember it nor did he keep a timetable beside him for reference."

Comparing the punctuality of foreign and Chinese trains, the Generalissimo added that the schedules on the railways of modern countries are most accurate: "But what about our railways? Many of our long-distance trains are often delayed for hours.

"Few people realize that punctuality is a prerequisite to the building up of an orderly character, and constitutes the first essential to the development of railway service. Punctuality not only reflects on the efficiency of our railway service but on the good order of our country, the spirit of the people, the strength of our state and our place in the comity of nations."

Coronation Court Allows Claim Of Velvet for Earl

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—A claim for 40 yards of velvet as a "fee" from King George VI was gravely allowed the Earl of Ancaster, England's Lord Great Chamberlain, by the Commissioners of the Court of Coronation Claims today.

Amid medieval pageantry, the Commissioners were listening to traditional claims to the right to perform certain services at the King's coronation next May.

Counsel, delving into musty law books, produced evidence that the Lord Great Chamberlain was given 40 yards of Genoa velvet from the time of Charles II up to the reign of George VI.

However, the court dismissed the Earl's claim to have a box erected for his use in Westminster Abbey during the coronation, and the Earl withdrew another claim to serving the monarch with water on coronation day—with a basin and towels as the fee.

Inquiry Into Labor Spies Turns to General Motors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—A sextet of high executives of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency took the stand simultaneously before the Civil Liberties Committee today, while a batch of General Motors executives waited their turn as the inquiry swung into industrial espionage testified to have been carried on in the big automobile firm.

Preliminary testimony showed that General Motors paid $419,850 to the detective agency between January, 1934, and Aug. 1, 1936, for its services.

The committee started its hearing just as word of the settlement of the big strike at Flint reached the capital. Evidence showed that General Motors' payments to Pinkerton shot up during strikes; and that the contract of the Fisher Body subsidiary with Pinkerton was canceled only last month about the time that hearings before the committee began and while the strike was in progress.

Agents Are Named

Overnight a list of 100 Pinkerton undercover men engaged in industrial espionage work was published by the committee over the protest of Robert F. Pinkerton, president of the agency, who charged that such revelation amounted to "murder"; and the hearing turned to activities of the same sort in the big General Motors organization, third largest industrial empire in the United States.

The committee today prepared to call General Motors executives to the stand, but the reluctant testimony of the Pinkerton officials and frequent clashes momentarily delayed matters. General Motors chiefs expected to be called included Harry W. Anderson, industrial relations director; L. G. Seaton, his assistant; Merle C. Hale, former director; Alfred Marshall, personnel director of the Chevrolet division; Harry Burke, Fisher Body assistant industrial relations director, and Floyd Corcoran, director of the Flint Chevrolet plant.

With the strike out of the way the committee may go through with its original intention of summoning Alfred P. Sloan Jr., and William S. Knudsen, two top General Motors executives. In the Senate itself the strike settlement probably means the end of the resolution introduced by Mathew Neely (D) of West Virginia, for a general investigation into General Motors financial holding company setup.

Pinkerton operatives have been employed in practically all the Fisher Body and similar plants from New York to California.

Horse Is Gaining; No, He's Losing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The horse is either gaining or losing popularity; you can take your choice.

The census bureau reported today a pronounced increase, on the one hand, in the production of horse-drawn vehicles for 1935, the latest census on the industry. The business had advanced $2,092,263 from 1933 to 1935, it said.

Equestrians scarcely had galloped through the capital with the glad tidings when the bureau trotted out another bulletin. It showed a pronounced decrease in production of horseshoes for 1935.

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LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Mine Union Held as Model By CIO in Wage Bargaining; Leaders Outline Strategy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 11—Machinery of labor negotiation capable of driving a bargain for half a million men at a time, such as John L. Lewis is striving to install ultimately in the automobile and other mass production industries, will be seen in effective operation in coal mining during the coming weeks. The type of collective bargaining planned for the future by Mr. Lewis is patterned from his own union, the coal miners, and he is carrying over his model for use in the fields of manufacturing he is trying to organize.

It is opportune, therefore, that his union, the United Mine Workers of America, begins preparation tomorrow (Feb. 12) in Washington for its periodic meeting with the coal operators, and that on Feb. 17 the big joint bargaining conference of the miners with operators opens in New York.

From the weeks or months of dickering ahead, the country will have a demonstration of the system of bargaining which Mr. Lewis wishes to install in automobile, steel, rubber, aluminum, and other factory areas.

These coal conferences make a spectacular event of continual recurrence in the labor world, as contracts between operators and miners expire and new bargains are made. Never, however, have the sessions enjoyed the peculiar significance of this year, when they illustrate Mr. Lewis' industrial unionism in its highest degree of action. Not only the technique, but much of the personnel which Mr. Lewis has marshalled for his organizing campaigns in other lines is taken from the miners' union.

Miner Leaders in Drive

For instance, John Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which is leading the current automobile and steel drives, is a well-known figure in the miners' union. Adolph Germer, principal CIO representative with the automobile workers' union, came up also through the miners' organization. Phillip Murray, chairman of the steel organizing campaign, is vice-president of the miners. Several other of the organizing aces of the CIO are miners.

Miners, in short, predominate in the staff of the CIO, which has as its chairman Mr. Lewis, the president of the miners. They all bring their mine union experience to manufacturing. It is an important trade union experience, for the United Mine Workers i sthe largest union in the country. With a membership reported at more than 500,000.

What the UMW has worked out in nearly a half century of unionism it stands ready to offer the new unions.

"If they were to start out on some other plan, they would have to feel their way and pioneer," comments one of the leading mine union officials. "That's not necessary. We have a plan perfected, a structure built.

"We don't go so far as to attempt to dictate their internal affairs, but we are trying to get them to organize industrially. That is a union of all the production workers of an industry. As they get going, they make their own laws. We can give them the benefit of our experience."

Effects on Other Industries

Because of the hook-up between the miners' union, the C. I. O. and the automobile, steel and other industry, the way in which the coal conference starting next week functions becomes highly pertinent to the automobile industry.

"Wages are worked out on what you might call a national scale," explains the union official already quoted. "It is not really that, but amounts to it.

"The four states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and West Virginia produce the bulk of the soft coal mined. Their coal is similar and they compete with each other in their proximity to the markets they serve.

"We take that group of states as the starting point for the entire industry. The conference brings together representatives of the miners and representatives of the operators. Each side makes certain demands. The conference undertakes to find something they can all unite on. Their agreement becomes effective in the four states. It is called the Appalachian agreement because the coal mined comes out of the Appalachian range.

"While other states are not bound by these terms, the Appalachian agreement sets the basic wage rate and basic working conditions elsewhere, since miners and operators in outlying districts take it as the starting point in their district conferences. Coal mines as remote as Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Washington, Utah and New Mexico all wait on the contract made by the four Appalachian states.

"To return to the conferences. The participants are of course all experts in coal production, both miners and operators. After the miners say that the men ought to have more and the operators say that they ought to have less, they try to work out a compromise.

"The operators go in to get the best they can out of it—they want to keep their labor costs down. The miners go in to get all they can—what they are entitled to.

"There is always trading. The miners know they are not going to win all they ask, and so, likewise, the operators with their proposals.

Unanimous Decisions

"All major questions must be adopted by a unanimous vote on both sides, including operators.

"We started negotiations the last time on Feb. 18, 1935, and signed the contract on Sept. 22. All that time negotiations were being carried on.

"Meanwhile the old contract was extended a number of times. Finally the miners suspended work. They were idle all over the country for one week prior to signing. They refused to work any further until they knew what their new wages and working conditions would be.

"Contracts signed at these conferences usually run two years, though sometimes one year and sometimes three. Always the contracts expire on April 1. The present contract is for only 18 months, since it was made in September of 1935, and runs out on the first of next April."

Fixing of basic wages makes one of the most noteworthy features of the conference. The coal digger can be taken as a basic workman, continued the mine workers' officer. A basing point is needed but that, he indicates, does not mean everyone gets that figure.

"Five dollars a day is the present basis to start from in establishing the wage structure of the industry," he continued.

"From that point the wages of the various classifications of labor are worked out. The wage classification has been built up over the years. From experience the miners and operators know what a man ought to be able to earn and what the relationship in wages between the various types of labor should be. There are variations in the rate according to whether it is hard work or light work, skilled or unskilled.

Basic Wages Differ

"The basic wage rate in Pennsylvania and Ohio is $5, in West Virginia $4.60, because of the difference in freight rates. The freight rate from West Virginia to the Lake states is higher. The West Virginia operators contend they can't pay the same wages as the Pennsylvania operators, as Pennsylvania could underbid them if they did. So West Virginia is put on a fairly competitive basis. We've maintained there should be no difference—that it is just as much work to dig coal in West Virginia as in Pennsylvania.

"In the rest of the country agreements are reached enabling each district to compete with the Appalachian field and keep on a fair competitive basis with all. There is a contract in each district and state.

"Within a state, differing wage rates can be found according to conditions in mine or section. Once, for instance, in Ohio there were 27 varying wage rates, because of varying mining conditions, and 27 different contracts.

"The purpose is to enable a man to earn the $5 basic wage whether he produces one or ten tons of coal—to equalize his ability to earn. If he produces five tons, he gets a dollar a ton; if 10 tons, 50 cents a ton. In other words, where he produces less tons per day, he must have a higher tonnage rate. The idea is that men of equal skill shall have opportunity to earn equal income.

"The miners' demands are adopted at their international conventions meeting every two years. Two of the United Mine Workers' 30 mining districts are in Canada.

"Resolutions are sent in by local unions and individuals containing recommendations as to what ought to be in the wage contracts, especially as to wages and working conditions," continued the miners' official.

"All such resolutions are given to the scale committee of the convention, and it works out a composite report of demands for presentation to the next wage conference. Like that meeting in New York next week.

"The scale committee is composed of one member from each coal producing district in the whole country. This member is almost invariably the president of the district.

"Its report is debated by the convention, heatedly at times, relative to various items. The committee never makes a report that suits everybody. The convention eventually adopts the report. The convention authorizes the committee to obtain its demands or get the best possible contract.

"The scale committee is the committee that does the bargaining with the operators.

"Now we get to the policy committee, which convenes in Washington at the UWM headquarters tomorrow.

"The policy committee consists of the scale committee, the international board members, the international officials, and six members from each district represented in the conference.

"The scale committee begins the negotiations, then it appoints a subcommittee to meet with another small committee of operators. If this joint committee is unable to agree, it may narrow down to a still smaller committee.

"Often they get it down to two on each side, and even to one miner and one operator, who try their hand on reaching an agreement.

"No matter what a committee of one or two members or more determines, it always consults with the scale and policy committee. It must obtain approval of its position.

"If the policy committee — the final judge because representing all these districts—approves, the contract is signed. Occasionally, though it is unusual, a contract is sent to a referendum of the membership."

It is the objective of the C. I. O. to organize the workers in the corporations of an industry like motors into industrial unions, link the unions together, meet the organized employers, and bargain nationally on basic automobile wages and working conditions in the same kind of conference as that of the soft coal industry in New York.

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Memorial in Scotland

Photo by Inglis; George Bissell, Sculptor

Lincoln Statue in Edinburgh
Erected as Memorial to Scottish-American Soldiers Who Served With the Union Forces in the Civil War

Lincoln Honored In Edinburgh By Soldier Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Feb. 11—The city of Edinburgh is the possessor of what it claims to be the first statue of Abraham Lincoln erected in Europe. A few hundred yards from the General Post Office, one of the busiest sports in the city, is situated the old Calton burying ground, entirely hidden from view by the high stone wall which surrounds it.

Few of the thousands who pass daily along this thoroughfare are aware that in this secluded spot is to be found a Lincoln statue designed as a memorial to Scottish-American soldiers who served in the American Civil War on the side of the North.

The idea of this monument and its accomplishment are due to Wallace Bruce of New York State, who for nearly four years held the post of American Consul in Edinburgh. Mr. Bruce raised the necessary funds among his friends in the United States and chose George Bissell, eminent American sculptor, to execute the work.

The full-length bronze figure of the President in ordinary attire, bare-headed, with a scroll in his hand, stands on a base of Scottish granite. In front is seen the half-kneeling form of a young Negro, stretching out an imploring arm toward the "Great Emancipator," and an inscription on the granite records the famous words of Lincoln:

"To preserve the jewel of Liberty in the Framework of Freedom."

Round the foot of the base are inscribed the words: Emancipation, Education, Union, Suffrage, and on one side appear the names of the soldiers commemorated.

On Aug. 21, 1893, the statue, which had been draped in the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, was unveiled by Miss Bruce in the presence of a distinguished company. Speeches were made by Sir William Arrol, Henry R. Heath of New York, chairman of the monument committee, and Wallace Bruce, who formally handed over the memorial to the custody of Lord Provost Russell and the Town Council of Edinburgh.

George Bissell has also enriched New York City with several fine statues, of which the most notable are those of Col. Abraham de Peyster and Chancellor John Watts.

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General Motors Strike Settled

(Continued from Page 1)

began against strikers occupying its plants and against union representatives.

In the campaign for membership, which the union will very probably put on during its six months of sole bargaining, no solicitation of employees by the union on the premises of the corporation is to be engaged in.

Speeds Production

The company promises to resume operations as soon as possible, which, of course, it is more than anxious to do.

In the new set of negotiations starting next week, it is agreed that all opportunities will be exhausted before another breakdown.

Should some unexpected situation come up in which General Motors would feel justified in bargaining with other groups in the next six months, it promises not to do so without acquainting Gov. Frank Murphy and obtaining his sanction. Governor Murphy is counted as friendly to the labor side.

In the settlement the automobile workers' union did not win as much as it did in the first big settlement which precipitated the series of sit-down strikes and led directly to the General Motors strike. The Bendix strike was the first long and big sitdown in the motor industry. Out of that strike the union got a preferred grant of bargaining power, giving it a veto over agreements made by any other union.

Terms of Agreement

The text of the settlement follows:

1. The corporation hereby recognizes the union as the collective bargaining agency for those employees of the corporation who are members of the union. The corporation recognizes and will not interfere with the right of its employees to be members of the union. There shall be no discrimination, interference, restraint, or coercion by the corporation or any of its agents against any employees because of membership in the union.

2. The corporation and the union agree to commence collective bargaining negotiations on Feb. 16, with regard to the issues specified in the letter of Jan. 4, 1937, from the union to the corporation, for the purposes of entering into a collective bargaining agreement, or agreements, covering such issues, looking to a final and complete settlement of all matters in dispute.

3. The union agrees to forthwith terminate the present strike against the corporation and to evacuate all plants now occupied by strikers.

To Speed Operations

4. The corporation agrees that all of its plants, which are on strike or otherwise idle shall resume operations as rapidly as possible.

5. It is understood that all employees now on strike or otherwise idle will return to their usual work when called and that no discrimination shall be made or prejudices exercised by the corporation against any employee because of his former affiliation with, or activities in, the union or the present strike.

6. The union agrees that pending the negotiations referred to in paragraph two, there shall be no strikes called or any other interruption to or interference with production, by the union or its members.

7. During the existence of the collective bargaining agreement contemplated pursuant to paragraph two, all opportunities to achieve a satisfactory settlement of any grievance or the enforcement of any demands by negotiations shall be exhausted before there shall be any strikes or other interruption to, or interference with production by the union or its members. There shall be no attempt to intimidate or coerce any employees by the union and there shall not be any solicitation or signing up of members by the union on the premises of the company. This is not to preclude individual discussion.

8. After the evacuation of its plants, and the termination of the strike, the corporation agrees to consent to the entry of orders, dismissing the injunction proceedings which have been started by the corporation against the union, or any of its members, or officers or any of its locals, including these pending in Flint, Mich., and Cleveland, Ohio, and subject to the approval of the court to discontinue all contempt proceedings which it has instituted thereunder.

A letter to Governor Murphy this morning from William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors, contained an agreement not to negotiate with any employee representation group in 20 plants other than the United Automobile Workers for six months, without first consulting the Governor.

The letter said:

"We agree with you that within a period of six months from the resumption of work we will not bargain with or enter into agreements with any other union or representative of employees of plants on strike in respect to such matters as general corporate policy, as referred to in letter of Jan. 4, without first submitting to you the facts of the situation, and gaining from you the sanction of any such contemplated procedure as being justified by law, equity or justice toward the group of employees so represented."

Thanks to the lack of violence, the strike never developed the feeling of intense bitterness which has grown up in so many industrial conflicts, and so has not left the scars of which men may talk for half a century to come, as in the steel strike at Homestead, Penna.

Half a dozen factors worked to keep down violence.

Most exceptional of these was the sit-down strike. Lodged in the plants as in a citadel, the sit-down strikers had an immunity from clashes from which strikers on a picket line cannot be insured. They were not only protected from molestation but kept themselves out of brushes, save for the several flare-ups that did happen. Measured against the 100,000 odd employees out of work, these frays were minor.

While the minimizing of violence doesn't justify the sit-down tactics, it makes one of the union's strongest defenses of the strategy.

Persistency of President Roosevelt and Governor Murphy in pressing for negotiations and keeping them going overcame the natural tendency to end the conference. The Governor's use of troops also brought quiet.

The federal conciliation service, consisting of men who are professional experts in helping to adjust strikes, had its part. Governor Murphy this morning gave great credit to James F. Dewey, the federal conciliator, for his "valuable efforts" in getting the two sides together.

All Share in Credit

As a preventative of violence, the attitude of General Motors likewise contributed to the peace. Mr. Knudsen and other top officials insisted that measures be avoided which might provoke violence. They resisted the sentiment within the corporation which wished for a more aggressive policy.

Their attitude, typical of a changed feeling in industry due to changed conditions, calls for other methods than the old ways of standing up and fighting it out with force. No effort was made by General Motors to break the strike. It would have been sorely handicapped in any such effort by the possession of key plants by strikers.

The character of the automobile industry also helped to produce the peaceful settlement. Both management and men are progressive. The industry is new, tradition does not bind it, no labor past exists to live down, everything was on hand for a settlement that would be efficient.

Finally the importance of the shut-down of so vital an industry created extraordinaray pressure for a settlement.

While there are doubtless other factors, these co-operated to produce today's ending of strife. Some will not be duplicated in future strikes, but nevertheless the General Motors settlement promises to stand out as an example.

Sit-Down Strike Ends On Los Angeles Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONO BASIN, Calif.—"Sit-down" strikers on the Mono Craters aqueduct tunnel resumed work, Feb. 8, ending 10 days of inactivity when their demands were met by the Los Angeles municipal Department of Water and Power which is increasing its High Sierras water supply by holing this project 300 miles northeast of Los Angeles.

That second-class miners were doing first-class miners' work but receiving only second-class pay was the principal grievance which caused dismissal of 40 men who refused to work. More than 700 are employed, 250 of whom are in the two controversial classifications.

In meeting the demands, H. A. Van Norman, general manager of the Bureau of Water Works and Supply for Los Angeles, stated that any pay discrepancies were beyond his knowledge or consent, and he promised that classifications would be rechecked immediately.

He said all men who have not been paid off are eligible to report for duty, since all employees are qualified by an extensive employment interview system. Those who have been paid off, including the minority who refused to work, must reapply in Los Angeles for work, he said.

A strike committee traveled the 300 miles to Los Angeles to confer with the general manager. Its members represented the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, an affiliate of the Committee on Industrial Organization. Although the union claimed 90 per cent representation among the miners and chuck-tenders, Mr. Van Norman refused to recognize the union and dealt with the representatives as individual workers.

The strike was the first labor disturbance experienced on the project which began here in 1934, to be finished in 1938.

Sit-Down in Cotton Mill Continues After 44 Days

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 11 (AP)—An almost forgotten sit-down strike of 60 employees of the Standard Cotton Products Company, overshadowed by the General Motors strikes, continued in its forty-fourth day today.

Edgar Kelly, chairman of the United Automobile Workers' plant strike committee, said several of the men were strumming guitars and all seemed in good spirts. The sit-down began with demands for general wage increases of 20 cents an hour, recognition of the union, and betterment of ventilation in the plant.

Plants Affected by Strike

DETROIT, Feb. 11 (AP)—The resumption of operations in General Motors Corporation automotive units following today's strike settlement affects the following cities and plants ("X" indicates those where strikes have occurred) listed with the number of employees who are or have been idle because of strike effects:

Flint, Mich.: Fisher Body No. 1 (X), 6614; Fisher Body No. 2 (X), 1062; Chevrolet Motor Company, 14,575 (includes motor assembly department No. 4 (X), 5000); Buick Motor Car Company, 12,714; A-C Sparkplug, 1000.

Detroit: Chevrolet Forge, 2368; Chevrolet Gear & Axle, 8906; Ternstedt, 8072; Cadillac (X), 3800; Fleetwood (X), 1321; Fisher Stamping, 2028; Chevrolet Spring, 1074.

Bay City, Mich.: Chevrolet Parts, 2158.

Grand Rapids, Mich.: Fisher Body, 1245.

Lansing, Mich.: Fisher Body, 3851; Oldsmobile, 3877.

Pontiac, Mich.: Pontiac Motor, 2575; Fisher Body, 6585.

Saginaw, Mich.: Chevrolet Foundry, 5154; Chevrolet Parts, 1794.

Anderson, Ind.: Guide Lamp (X), 2458; Delco-Remy, 6180.

Indianapolis, Ind.: Chevrolet, 1297.

Muncie, Ind.: Chevrolet, 1378.

Cleveland, Ohio: Fisher Body (X), 7211.

Dayton, Ohio: Inland, 300; Delco Products, 250; Delco Brake, 50.

Norwood, Ohio: Fisher Body (X), 869; Chevrolet (X), 901.

Toledo, Ohio: Chevrolet (X), 864.

Kansas City, Mo.: Fisher Body (X), 1255; Chevrolet (X), 1163.

St. Louis, Mo.: Fisher Body (X), 1957; Chevrolet (X), 1764.

Bloomfield, N. J.: Chevrolet, 365.

Harrison, N. J.: Hyatt Roller Bearing, 700.

Tarrytown, N. Y.: Fisher Body, 1625; Chevrolet, 1000.

Lockport, N. Y.: Harrison Radiator, 150.

Buffalo, N. Y.: Fisher Body and Chevrolet, 1625.

Atlanta, Ga.: Fisher Body (X), 732; Chevrolet, 813.

Baltimore, Md.: Fisher Body, 986; Chevrolet, 800.

Janesville, Wis.: Fisher Body (X), 1316; Chevrolet, 1245.

Memphis, Tenn.: Fisher Body, 1549.

Meriden, Conn.: New Departure, 200.

Seattle, Wash.: Fisher Body, 71.

Oakland, Calif.: Fisher Body (X) and Chevrolet (X), 2000.

Southgate, Calif.: Southern California General Motors Assembly, 1500.

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Soviet Denial of Spanish Aid Proves Policy Only National; Soft-Pedals World Revolution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet official viewpoint—vigorously maintained in spite of all reports to the contrary—is that Soviet volunteers have played no part in the Spanish civil war. Soviet officials have repeatedly denied such reports, and the Soviet newspapers have never suggested that any Soviet citizen is fighting in Spain.

However, these denials are difficult to believe in the face of persistent and detailed reports from independent observers in Madrid, who declare that they have seen Soviet airplanes and tanks in action, operated by Soviet citizens, who privately admit that they know men and armaments have been sent to Madrid.

Last December Soviet newspapers announced that 19 airplane pilots and tank commanders had been made "Heroes of the Soviet Union," the highest possible distinction. While similar decorations in the past have been given for specific acts, in this case the reasons for the awards were vague. Soviet citizens declared: "These men, or some of them, have been decorated for bravery in action in Spain."

Impersonal Activities

But the maority of Soviet citizens, who believe what they read in their newspapers, have the impression that the Soviets have limited their action in Spain to sending food and clothing to Spanish women and children. They have been told that "anti-Fascists" from many countries, including even Germany and Italy, are fighting for the Spanish Government, while German and Italian Fascists help the Franco forces; but they have never been told that any Soviet citizen is fighting in Spain.

If the Soviet Government has sent airplanes and tanks, with pilots and drivers, to Spain, why do Soviet officials persistently deny the fact? How do they reconcile their reiterated statements that the Soviet army is the "army of the international proletariat" and that Soviet Russia is the "fatherland of all oppressed peoples everywhere," with their statement that Soviet Russia is practically the only country which has not sent anti-Fascist volunteers to Spain?

There is one plausible explanation. The Soviets in this instance are motivated, not by vague theories of "world revolution" but by very practical considerations of national policy. A victory for Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain, in their opinion, brings closer a German attack upon the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government therefore is anxious to prevent such a victory.

What It May Mean

The Soviet view is this: If Germany and Italy can set up General Franco in firm control of Spain, then France and Great Britain will not dare to interfere in eastern Europe. Germany will thus be free to carry out its announced intention of attacking the Soviet Union and its eastern neighbors.

But, if General Franco is defeated, and the "Popular Front" Government is re-established in Spain, then France and Britain will not be so much concerned about western Europe, and will be able and willing to assist in restraining German aggression in the East. A war between Germany and the Soviet Union may thus be indefinitely averted.

Some Soviet Communists undoubtedly feel that their Government should have taken a larger part in the Spanish conflict. But they know better than to express such opinions, when official newspapers fail to provide the cue. The fact that Leon Trotzky held this view makes it especially dangerous in Russia now—"Trotzkyism" being the major sin in present-day Russia.

The Spanish conflict has emphasized once again that Russia's present rulers are guided by national interests rather than any vague conceptions of "world revolution." They have proclaimed from the house-tops that they have not intervened in Spain, thus proving what control they have over their own people, once so eager to interfere in other people's revolutions.

If the Soviets have sent soldiers and armaments into Spain, they have obviously done so for the same reasons which motivated Germany and Italy, whose governments also denied participation. In other words, they were intent upon advancing their own national interests. When Soviet newspapers have ignored Soviet participation, they have acted in the same manner, and for the same reasons, as the officially-controlled newspapers of Germany and Italy.

Blum's Newspaper Warns Reich and Italy to End Intervention in Spain

PARIS, Feb. 11 (AP)—Renewed threats of intervention in the Spanish civil war in behalf of the republican government unless Germany and Italy halt their aid to insurgent fascists were expected following a declaration by Socialist Deputy Joseph Rous that he would raise the point in the Chamber of Deputies today, asking the Government what were the real prospects for halting all foreign aid from either side in the more than seven-months old conflict.

That the Government was taking a serious point of view was indicated by Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos's promise to reply to M. Rous's question.

Premier Leon Blum's newspaper, Le Populaire, issued a frank warning to Germany and Italy that French popular opinion might force the Government to take a hand on the side of the Socialist Government.

"There is no doubt," the paper declared, "that if Italy and the Reich do not cease their sabotage immediately, and if international control is not established, an irresistible movement of democratic opinion in this country will oblige the Government to review its decision and resume liberty of action with regard to Spain."

Army Plane Falls In Berlin Street

BERLIN, Feb. 11 (AP)—A Junkers military plane crashed today in the Müllerstrasse, a busy thoroughfare in northern Berlin.

Several persons in the street were seriously burned when the ship crashed into the boulevard. Early afternoon traffic was disrupted.

The burning gasoline was scattered over a wide area around the wrecked plane. Several street cars in the immediate vicinity were doused with the flaming liquid.

The plane fell at the busy corner of Müllerstrasse and Zeestrasse. It caromed off a street car, severing trolley wires, which were short-circuited. An automobile on the street caught fire and burned.

The Air Ministry said that the plane was a military reconnaissance plane en route from Stargard, Pomerania, to Jüterbog. Five airforce fliers in the plane and one bystander were killed.

Peace Group Lists Ex-Soldier Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11—Contrary to the popular conception of the composition of "peace societies," the Emergency Peace Campaign has many active members who have seen service overseas, according to a statement issued by its headquarters here.

On the list of speakers who are now completing early 1937 schedules of addresses at meetings in more than 1000 cities in all parts of the country, there are 86 names of those who participated in actual fighting during the World War. Many more took part in Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross work.

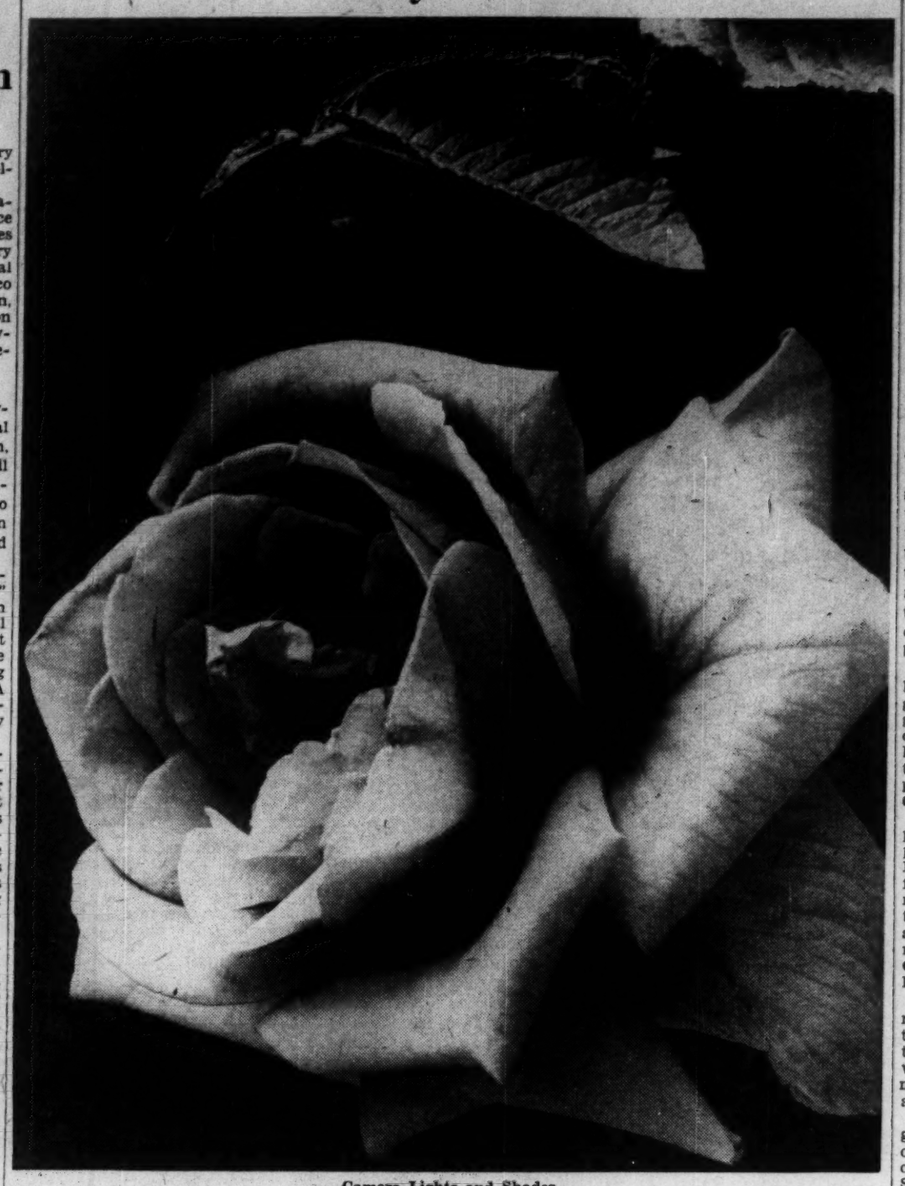
Five of the speakers were cited and decorated for extraordinary bravery under fire. Several of the men served the full duration of the war with the French and British armies. One is a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

U. S. Regulation Approved For Interstate Gas Rates

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11 (AP)—Representatives of 10 Ohio and Michigan cities affiliated with the Cities Alliance approved yesterday legislation providing for federal regulation of interstate natural gas rates. The legislation would have particular significance for the 61 cities served by the East Ohio Gas Company in Ohio. A considerable amount of the gas used in Ohio comes from West Virginia.

The bill, to be submitted to Congress by a senator from either Michigan or Ohio, also would provide for natural gas conservation compacts among gas producing states designed "to prevent the interstate transmission of natural gas produced in violation of a state's conservation act." Public utilities commissions would retain their power to fix local gas rates.

Only a Rose



Camera Lights and Shades

This Contribution by the Monitor of Artistic Photographic Studies Is by F. Seymour Hersey and Is From the Exhibits Displayed at the Third Annual Photographic Exhibition of the Zeiss-Ikon Company at the Gallery of Carl Zeiss in New York

Catalan Mobilization Decree Answer to Threat From Franco

BARCELONA, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Catalan Council of Ministers early today decreed a new mobilization to meet the threat of a fascist insurgent offensive.

The mobilization order was one of a series of six urgent measures taken at an early morning meeting of the Cabinet.

The council called out immediately the classes of 1934 and 1935.

It directed the incorporation of all militia in the regular army and placed all armed forces in the region under a single command connected with the Central General Staff of the Republic.

Officials said they could not estimate the number of men affected by the new mobilization order.

A second decree called for the augmentation of fortifications and the employment of all men available for the work.

A third measure provided for the immediate constitution of a superior defense council. Previously, there was no such body in Catalonia.

The Cabinet also ruled there should be a redistribution of work and the fixing of maximum and minimum salaries by an economic council.

It ordered the creation of a committee of ministers charged with adopting all measures necessary to control prices.

Finally, it issued an urgent declaration on the necessity for order in the Republic.

The Cabinet's action was taken after an insurgent warship bombarded this port for more than an hour early yesterday.

More than 40 shots were exchanged as shore batteries traded shells with the vessel which kept far out at sea.

The few insurgent shells that registered direct hits on the port caused only slight damage.

Madrid Claims Gains Over Fascist Forces

MADRID, Feb. 11 (By wireless at 12:20 p. m. today, Madrid time) (AP)—Loyalist troops drove fascist besiegers from "last line" positions in Madrid's West Park, the military defense council announced today.

The entire sector south of University City is "now dominated by the Government," the announcement said.

A small building in front of the Clinical Hospital, center of loyalist and insurgent attacks for weeks, was also taken in the day's fighting, the Defense Junta said.

Government commanders asserted that militiamen on the southern Mediterranean front had checked a fascist advance on Motril near Salobrena, a coastal point about 48 miles east of insurgent-dominated Malaga.

A continuous roar of cannon and the crackling of rifle and machine gun fire could be heard throughout the city from the whole length of the siege line.

Insurgent troops, which earlier had launched one of the heaviest attacks of recent weeks against the village of Fuencarral on the capital's northern border, centered their fire on Government lines in near-by University City and West Park.

Despite air raids on the outskirts, however, the center of the city was not bombed.

A strong fascist column, attacking southward toward Fuencarral from El Plantio along the Coruna road while insurgent airplanes bombed the community to terrorize its inhabitants, were said to have been heavily bombarded by Government artillery.

Fascists Report Motril Taken in Malaga Drive

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Feb. 11 (AP)—Fascist insurgents announced today the capture, without resistance, of Motril, a large coastal city approximately 60 miles east of Malaga.

The troops of Generalissimo Francisco Franco swept through Motril, the insurgent announcement said, and advanced four miles past the town on the seaboard highway to Almeria, 70 miles from Motril.

Landon to Talk About Roosevelt High Court Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The Lincoln Day dinner, annual banner day of the National Republican Club, got its headlines a day ahead of time this year with the arrival here of Alfred M. Landon, party standard bearer of 1936, who will be the principal speaker at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel tomorrow night.

It was Mr. Landon's first visit to New York since the eve of the presidential election, when he came here for the Madison Square Garden rally that was the culminating appearance of his campaign. As then, he has chosen the Murray Hill Hotel for quarters, but this time he is accompanied by Mrs. Landon, who will be the guest of the Women's National Republican Club at a tea tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Landon granted demands from the press contingent which greeted his arrival at the Grand Central Terminal this morning only in so far as photographs were concerned, confining his remarks to reporters to a reply to the query on whether he intended to refer to the Supreme Court issue raised by the President's bill to enlarge this bench.

"Naturally I will have something to say about the Supreme Court plan," he said. "That will certainly be part of my talk."

The Landons will remain in New York throughout Saturday.

Soviet Option Reported On 32-Passenger Douglas

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11 (AP)—Maj. Carl Cover, chief test pilot and vice-president in charge of sales for the Douglas Aircraft Corporation factory at Santa Monica, says the Soviet Russian Government has taken an option to buy its recently completed 32-passenger flying boat.

The plane cost $300,000 to build, has a 95-foot wing spread and is more than 100 feet long. It is powered with two 1000-horsepower motors, capable of a speed of almost 200 miles an hour. Major Cover said actual sale of the plane awaits completion of final tests and issuance of a Department of Commerce license.

Lehman Signs Bill Making New York Security Act Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's year's fight for enactment of social security legislation for New York was won today as this New Deal bill reached him for signature after overwhelming concurrence on its passage in both houses late yesterday. Cut to fit the Federal social security program, the measure qualifies the State for matching contributions in this field from the Federal Treasury, 50 per cent of the cost to be borne by the counties and the remaining half equally by the State and Federal Governments.

The bill, which failed to run the gantlet of the Republican-controlled Assembly last session, yesterday found 115 approving votes in this House to 20 that were negative the Republicans dropping their militant resistance of last session that caused so many of the Governor's cherished reforms to drop by the wayside.

Governor Lehman received the legislation for signature with undisguised satisfaction, saying it was "a great step forward for the benefit of the handicapped and underprivileged men, women and children of the State whose passage is an important victory for the Democratic Government."

This year's strong Republican support of the step reflected the wide popular acclaim of the Roosevelt-Lehman program in New York last fall, leaving this party with a bare majority of two in a Legislature they have traditionally controlled, and was in line with the subsequent resolution of the Republican State Committee pledging the party to liberal policies.

But while the bulk of the party membership undertook to redeem that pledge in the count on the bill, the old opposition raised a vigorous voice in the debate, with Assemblyman James J. Wadsworth of Geneseo assailing it as "a sham and a fraud."

"I oppose this bill on three grounds," he said. "First, it turns over the policy-making power of our counties and of the State to the Social Security Board of Washington; second, financially, it costs more and substantially will not provide a boon to our taxpayers, due to the fact that we must provide additional matching amounts; third, it is not needed. Under the public welfare law of this State, most of the counties of the State have been providing this exact service since 1915—spend yearly about $13,000,000 for that purpose."

Assemblyman Abbot Law Moffat (R), of New York City, joined in this dissent, holding that the bill would "not add one cent of relief to anybody in the State."

"If the people continue to be interested in nothing but federal hand-outs," he said, "the day fast will approach when the State is so enmeshed in federal grants that it will find itself in no position to retain any independence of action."

Mr. Wadsworth was among the 20 members of his party who constituted the opposing vote, but Mr. Moffat registered for the bill, as did Speaker Oswald D. Heck and Assemblyman Irving M. Ives, majority leader, who led the forces last session who thrice resisted its passage.

Gas Tax Deduction Barred in 14 States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11—With motorists busily scribbling with pencil and paper in an effort to find as many income tax deductions as possible, officials of the Keystone Automobile Club remind them that in Pennsylvania and other states where the gasoline taxes are technically levied on the dealer rather than the purchaser, these taxes may not be deducted—even though they are actually added to the purchase price of fuel.

Since 1931, Harrison G. Kildare, counsel for the club declares, it has repeatedly sought a liberal construction of the Pennsylvania Fuel Tax Act which would permit deduction from the Federal income tax. This year, the club has announced, it will seek new legislation on this subject at Harrisburg and, perhaps, in Washington.

Other states in which this condition exists are Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, California, Colorado, Nebraska, Washington, Utah, Wyoming and Alabama.

Business Group Advocates Pay-as-You-Go Security Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—A "pay-as-you-go" method of meeting the cost of old-age benefits under the Social Security Act was advocated today by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The committee, headed by Fred H. Clausen of Horicon, Wisconsin, warned that if provisions for great actuarial reserves are kept in the government plan, costs to employers and employees as well as to general taxpayers will be increased.

Under the present law, a grand total of $47,000,000,000 is expected to accumulate.

Instead of asking for exemption from the federal law of those companies which have annuity plans of their own, as advocated by a number of manufacturers at the time of the passage of the Security Act the chamber's committee urged that federal and state government facilitate the changing over of existing private pension plans and encourage formulation of further plans to supplement the Government system.

The committee also recommended:

That employers and employees contribute equally in financing both the federal old-age benefit system and the complementary state unemployment benefit systems. The present law provides for equal contributions for support of old-age benefits but does not require employee contribution under complementary state unemployment laws.

That the 1 per cent tax on pay rolls and salaries, which is to increase gradually to 3 per cent in 1949, be held to 1 per cent until 1947.

That coverage beyond the classes of industrial and commercial employees now subject to the act should await the working out of successful administration of the present law.

That administration of unemployment reserve funds be co-ordinated with the policies of the Federal Reserve System to avoid adverse effects on general credit conditions.

That provision be included in state unemployment compensation laws for differential tax rates with the lowest rates being set for enterprises and industries maintaining the highest degree of stability of employment.

With regard to the recommended change from a system of old-age benefit reserves to the "pay-as-you-go" method, the committee said that actuarial reserves, necessary for private insurance companies, are wholly inconsistent with government operation of a pension system. For reserves there should be substituted definite obligations of the government and these obligations should be reported publicly with the same regularity as statements of the public debt, in the committee's view.

German Trustee Named to Handle Bernstein Lines

HAMBURG, Ger., Feb. 11 (AP)—Marius Boeger, former director of Hapag, operators of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Steamship Lines, is the new trustee of the Arnold Bernstein shipping interests today.

Arnold Bernstein and two associates in the shipping firms headed by him—the Arnold Bernstein and Red Star Lines — authoritative sources declared today, probably will not suffer the death penalty for exchange irregularities charged against them, after they were arrested by the Gestapo, secret police.

Some informed sources said that the whole case may be dismissed as soon as investigating judges have made a thorough examination of the company's books.

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Floating Along in a Freighter Has New Thrills for Tourists

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

When I want a leisurely, economic ocean trip where the real fascination of the sea is not obscured with socially exacting luxury, I book passage on a freighter that carries a dozen or so passengers. On a cargo boat one is released from formality, from dressing in formal clothes, and from the temptation to spend too much money. Many of these cruises cost under $5 a day.

I have in mind particularly a cruise I took not long ago to the West Indies on board such a ship. For literally hours on end there was nothing to do but lie around in a deck chair and watch the water scud by, or stroll up into the prow for a look at the flying fish and perhaps, reflect. Therefore, I say go by freighter instead of by luxury liner if you want the happiness and peace and deep comfort the sea has to give you.

Your passage booked, you arrive at the pier and walk down its dim length between bales and crates and bags of cargo marked for the distant ports of Curacao, La Guayra, Port au Prince, and Kingston. At the far end is the short gangplank to your ship. There is little white paint and polished brass about the ship. Instead, there are coils of rope, random heaps of iron, and steam winches putting up a clatter as a netful of cargo comes over the side. You make your way among all this deck gear to a door which leads to the cabins.

The cubicle, which is to be your home for the trip, will be spotless but don't look for it to be large enough to "swing a cat in," as the saying goes, for it won't be. A willing steward has piloted you and your bags to this niche, but apart from him you will find no one on board paying you the least attention at the moment, unless we except the few other passengers, who will be wandering about seeking others who, like themselves, look as though they felt like the fifth wheels on wagons. You make acquaintances at once, but it is not until the ship is well out to sea and the immediate pressing business of sailing out of the way that the officers become visible.

* * *

One can't help feeling that this is a wholesome experience for the passenger. Instead of being treated as though he were some sort of rare treasure to be coddled and his every wish anticipated before it is spoken—and this is the situation on the luxury cruise, as you know—he realizes at once that he is wholly superfluous. The cargo is the thing. Without it the ship could not sail. But the passengers—? Well, they are to be tolerated cheerfully so long as they keep their place and don't hinder the real business of the voyage. There's a salty crispness in this attitude, and it sets the flavor of the voyage.

By this I would not convey the impression that a trip to the West Indies on a freighter is a harsh experience. On the contrary, it is sheer pleasure. Haven't you wanted to look behind the scenes of life on shipboard—life as the sailor lives it—and watch the wheels go round? Haven't you wished you could disregard that frustrating sign, "Passengers Positively Not Admitted," which on a big ship seems to hang before the most interesting doors and companionways? I have, and I know there are thousands in the same case. Picture my relief, then, when on the very first evening on board my freighter, the kindly captain told us we were welcome in any part of the ship at any time of the day or night. And he meant it.

One velvet-warm night when we were sliding along under the coastline of Haiti, feeling our way into the gulf which at one end shelters Jeremie, at the other Gonaives, and at its deep center Port au Prince, I peered silently over the shoulder of the Second Officer while he took a bearing with the dimly illuminated master-compass which was set high above the bridge. A phantom ship moved swiftly past us, strung from stem to stern with tiny colored lights, a small cruise ship going home. The stars swung by overhead, and as he called the symbols down to a brother officer below, my awe at his skill knew no bounds.

* * *

One afternoon I wandered by the head of the engine-room ladder and at the invitation of the stout and jovial Chief clambered gingerly down it to where in the very heart of the ship the great arms of the engines plunged tirelessly up and down. I crawled with him along the turning propeller shaft and realized that I was in the uttermost depths of the vessel with water above and below me could I have but seen it. Then we ascended together to share the companionable afternoon orangeade on deck, while he boasted that his was "the cleanest place on the ship."

When the freighter-passenger goes ashore at the ports of call, he has a personal interest in the ship's cargo, because the longer it takes to unload and take on more, the longer he can stay in the town. At Port au Prince we went up into the green, forbidding mountains—forbidding to look at, and bedraggled on closer inspection—where the air was surprisingly fresh and cool. Stopping as the mood took us, we photographed small thatched huts standing in the midst of their banana trees. And however deserted the hut may have seemed to be, at least three natives always materialized as soon as our cameras came in sight and demanded pay. We paused to talk the universal language of smiles with four kinky-haired children, the smallest not more than a year or two old, who lined up shyly.

We came across a native market, teeming like a beehive with shrilly chattering Negroes, each one sitting on the hillside beside his little heap of corn, or beans, or mangoes, or odorous fish, and gossiping with anyone within reach of his voice. One had heard that the ancient superstitions survived in the Black Republic, and one had heard, too, that they had been stamped out; but most of the older natives did scowl and walk away when we pointed our little black cameras at them. The younger ones, however, were making a very good thing of it at 5 cents a picture.

* * *

Back on board, we waited, cargo secure in the hold, for the captain to come back from the barber, resplendent in his white linens and his shore-going panama.

Then off again, too busy sharing experiences, for once, to help the crew get the ship under way.

In an utterly unreal, pearl-tinted dawn we came into Santiago de Cuba, and as we floated slowly through the harbor entrance I peered over the side on the chance—impossible as I knew it was—that I might see a bit of the Merrimac sticking up out of the clear green water, for it was on this spot that it had been scuttled so many years ago, in the attempt to prevent the Spanish fleet from escaping from the harbor.

Modest and unheralded as our coming was, there was yet a crowd of men and boys on the wharf with things to sell us—post cards of Santiago, post cards of San Juan Hill, necklaces of beads imported from Brooklyn. As we drove through the town, even at that hour bathed in a heat that would not relax until sundown, I noticed that the houses were built with high-ceilinged draughty rooms, set well back under balconied porches, and windowless, so that every slight breath of air would penetrate but not a ray of sun. Even the post office followed this style, with its front open to the sidewalk during the day and protected by a corrugated steel shutter at night.

* * *

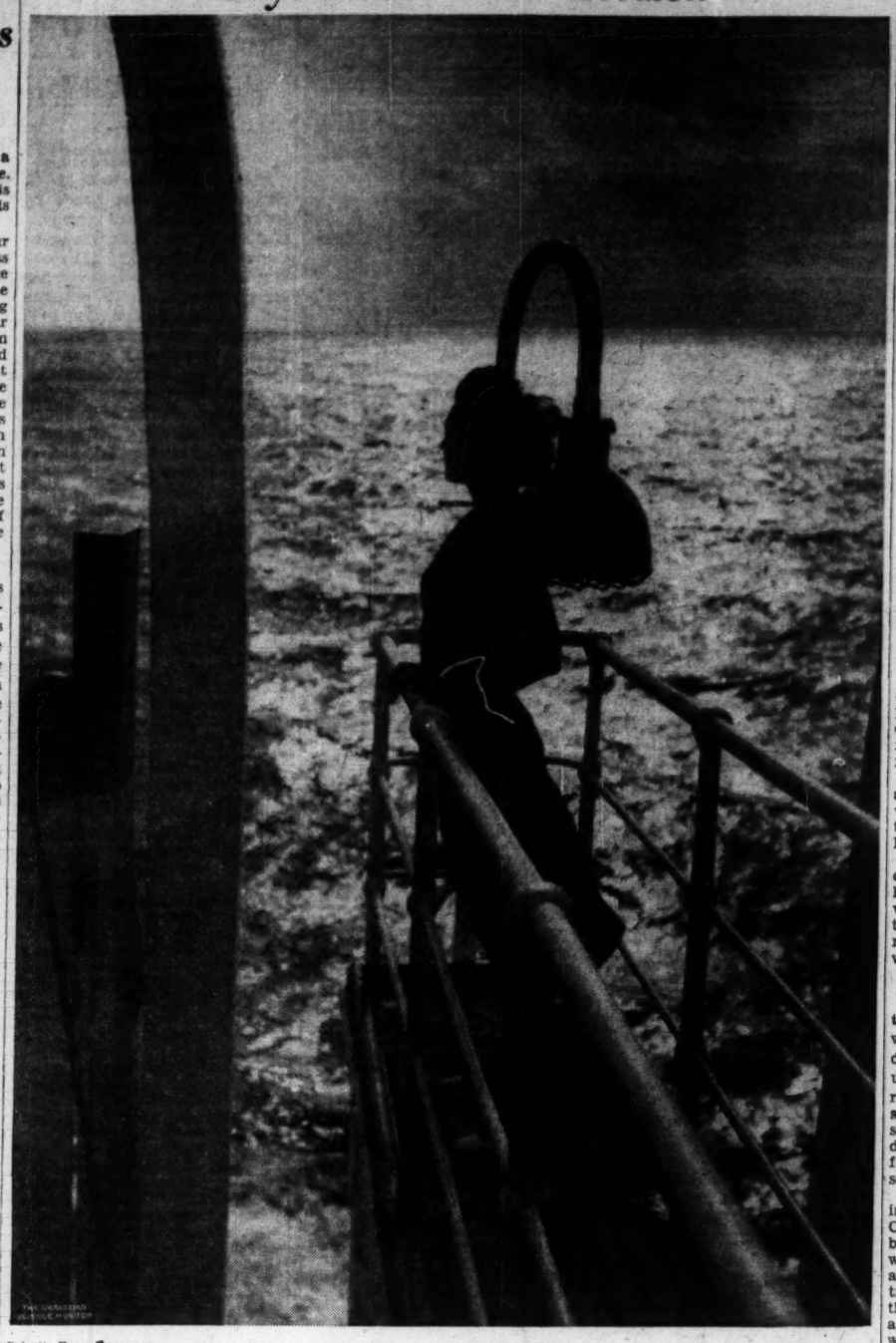
Santiago seemed in our un-Latin-American eyes to be in an amazing state of neglect. Curbings that had fallen apart in places were propped up with a brick or two instead of being repaired. Holes peppered the street and the chauffeur of our car displayed cool skill in avoiding them, though he sometimes had to drive with one wheel up on the sidewalk to do so.

But actually, the thing that enthralled me most of all was the complete nonchalance of the Cuban pedestrian. The automobiles used there are modern American cars with the usual button-type horn, but they are also equipped with a bulb-horn that shrieks like a wild animal when it is squeezed. And the Cuban driver uses this one constantly. I first noticed its utter lack of effect when, early in the drive, we came upon a white-turbaned old woman waddling leisurely along in the middle of the street. I idly wondered what we were going to do, and I soon found out. The driver came within six feet of her and let go with the bulb horn practically into the nape of her neck. I jumped in sympathy, but not so the woman! Not a quiver disturbed her equanimity. She did not even glance around to see what was coming, though she did gradually change the direction of her going so that she eventually moved out of our way. But how she maintained her dignity and poise instead of leaping out of our path at the noise, I could never fathom. However, I saw this same incident repeated again and again, and not once did I see a Cuban show any signs of being startled.

* * *

But Santiago would fill a book, with its impressions, its strangenesses, its history, so I must leave you to make your own book of it.

Beyond the Blue Horizon



Cohnitz From European

What Lies on the Other Side

A Youthful Traveler, Standing on a Ship's Docking Bridge, Gives Her Wondering Attention to the Ocean's Sky Line

Tour-a-bouts

The thousands of garden enthusiasts who make annual pilgrimages to Charleston, S. C., to visit the world-famous gardens may have to make important changes in their plans this year, according to a statement by C. Norwood Hastie, owner of the Magnolia Gardens. The gardens, which are usually at their peak between the first and middle of April, may display their carnival of color from two weeks to a month earlier if the unusual warm weather which has prevailed throughout the South Atlantic seaboard continues. Temperatures ranging as high as 82 degrees during December and January have advanced the growing season; and Mr. Hastie adds that, undoubtedly, the gardens will be at their peak before March 15.

* * *

Mexico is fast becoming popular as a tourist center. Until a few years ago a comparatively minor country on the travel horizon, Mexico has shattered all records in the annual increase in the number of visitors to her capital, Mexico City, where the ancient and the modern combine to furnish continuous entertainment and interest. During 1936 more than 50,0000 travelers by cruise vessel, overland train and automobile, visited Mexico, a preliminary survey discloses an increase from a negligible several hundred a decade ago.

* * *

Again seven transportation companies—a steamship line, two Mexican and four American railroads—are to co-operate in offering a series of all-rail, and rail-water tours, arranged by experienced travel experts in itineraries that include all the more important points of interest in and around Mexico City, with all expenses included in a single rate. Twelve-day all-rail tours, and 15 day trips with the voyage in one direction by water, the other via rail, are included in the program, with four sightseeing, motor trips on each itinerary arranged without additional cost.

* * *

Participating in this offering, which allows the traveler to plan his trip going and returning through different parts of the country, are the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Missouri Pacific Lines, the New York Central System, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the National Railways of Mexico and the Mexican Railways. When the rail-water journey is selected the sea voyage is made aboard one of the modern vessels of the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company, and in all of the tours accommodations are included at the Hotel Geneve, in Mexico City.

* * *

And while on the subject of Mexico and its Spanish charm we are reminded that South America is experiencing a banner travel year. Word from Cook's says that American tourists are flocking to South America this winter in such numbers that out of 13 "47-day" trips offered by their service, all but two are booked to capacity. A few more passengers can still be accommodated in these two selected groups, which will sail Feb. 26 in the Santa Clara and March 26 in the Santa Lucia.

* * *

Speaking of Spanish, by the way, serves to call us back into our own country—strange as it may seem—where Sarasota, Florida is preparing for its annual Spanish Fiesta which is the feature event in the Pageant of Sara de Sota. This celebration is scheduled for the week of Feb. 19. At this time both Sarasotans and visitors don gala Spanish dress and parade through the streets.

* * *

The indication that Sarasota's celebration will this season be visited by more than 40,000 persons is shown in both hotel reservations and transportation demands, according to traffic managers of the New York Central System, the Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which operate the "Florida Sunbeam" from Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and intermediate points.

* * *

While there are scores of attractive tours offered by leading travel companies, perhaps none stand out as important as those being offered to the Coronation. The American Express Company, in co-operation, with the United States Lines is offering tours, which will extend to the principal continental cities of Europe in addition to the English itinerary, are scheduled to leave New York May 4, on the S. S. Washington.

* * *

Arriving in England for the gala Coronation sightseeing visit, the Tour A party will proceed to the Hague, Amsterdam, Brussels, Cologne and Heidelburg; Paris and the Exhibition will also be visited, with an excursion to famed Versailles.

* * *

Already London is undergoing the change that will transform the city into a garden of color for the Coronation. Tons of steel and timber are now being brought to the Mall where 50,000 seats are to be erected for spectators. The color scheme and designs will be blue, white and gold.

Cairo Has the Spunk of 40 Mules

That's What a Girl of 17 Wrote in Her Diary of Flood 54 Years Ago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Out of five big calfskin volumes, written in a beautiful hand, may today be read the colorful, day-to-day story of Cairo, Ill., and its successful battle against the floods.

But it is not a story of the flood of 1937, now conquered. It was the flood of 1883, also conquered—in the diarist's words:

"Cairo has the spunk of 40 mules."

The circumstances of Cairo's fight in 1883 were almost exactly the same as in 1937. Everyone turned-to and held the fort. Bulkheads were built of sandbags atop the levees. The great rivers looked down on the town, resting as the diarist says: "like a little hollow bird-nest dropped into a waste of waters."

The diary was kept by Maud Rittenhouse, then a schoolgirl of 17, and now Mrs. Earl H. Mayne of Brooklyn, N. Y. Her father commanded a section of the levee, brought home authentic information of the struggle to keep the waters out of Cairo.

But the diarist herself contributed something more interesting: the pluck and good-cheer—sometimes concealed by excited phrases—which ran like a thread through Cairo's fight.

How they resisted statements in a St. Louis newspaper that business was not going on as usual; And put the correspondent to work on the levees!

Plans for social festivities, for operettas and plays continued: "I haven't missed one of my lessons," wrote the diarist; and workers for the levees are summoned from their rehearsals of "The Bells of Cornville."

But the dairy tells the story:

Wednesday, Feb. 14, St. Valentine's Day: Such a night for midwinter—suffocatingly warm, close, depressing. A few moments ago, unable longer to bear the sitting-room, I took my work on the porch and rocked in the big red chair, sang, and by aid of the lightning drew the crochet-hook back and forth . . . thunder and lightning seem strange in February.

Friday, Feb. 16: The water is rising again and all along the Ohio. Cincinnati has entirely suspended business, the water is in the gas works so that they are in darkness, and the main business streets are traversed by boats. Papa thinks that it will become necessary to again beat the water out of Cairo with bulkheads. The continual rains increase the danger, though yesterday and a part of today have been bright, clear and sunny, and though warm as June days not depressingly moist as was Wednesday.

Saturday, Feb. 17: The Ohio is 9 inches higher than ever known before, even in the great flood year of 1832. But we did not fear it, for the Mississippi was so very low, that it would level things up. But now one of the big ice-gorges up the Mississippi has broken, and unless the Missouri River empties before the gorge at Alton breaks, ours is a sure case of an awful flood. At St. Louis the Mississippi is rising at the rate of 10 feet 9 inches in 12 hours. Auntie just left here; she came to discuss with Mama about getting Grandma. Only one R. R. is now available. They have to have their piano put in the school building. Last night when I heard Mama say: "As the spare-room is large, we'd better use it for both kitchen and dining-room." Pots, pans, and stovepipes in our dainty blue-room! Oh, Mama! It nearly broke my heart. But I've beds to make, stockings to darn, cake to beat, music to take, and it's nine o'clock in the morning. The Dietrichs have moved to a two-story building to be safe. Yesterday morning it was warm and balmy . . . today it is snowing.

Sunday, Feb. 18: The rivers here are rising. A rise of two feet will bring the water above our levee, and at the present rate, the two feet will be complete in 36 hours. So about tomorrow night, we can expect a regular old orthodox ducking. However, Cairo has the spunk of 40 mules, to use an elegant expression, and in spite of the bitter cold, they are hauling dirt by the carloads from Villa Ridge, and guarding the circuit of the town like hawks. We are getting everything we can conveniently up here on the third floor. Mama will lay in a stock of provisions to last us a month, and men are putting in the barn loft. Everything is excitement. The rivers are steaming with tugs. Grandma, Aunt Belle, and Little Mary left for Chicago yesterday on the 3:50 train.

Tuesday, Feb. 20: Last night the river marked 51 feet. The highest point during the flood tide last year was 51 feet .11 inches. It is above the top of the levee and still rising slowly, but the bulkheads will stand 52-11, I believe, and we hope it will begin to fall before it gets there. The inhabitants are leaving town in scores. At my lesson yesterday we saw loads and loads of trunks go by, loads of furniture, pianos, bedding, chinaware, girls running with band-boxes and china, and castors, darkeys carrying sewing-machines. Papa says the 11 o'clock train was jammed full. Auntie, who was here yesterday afternoon, says she feels real lonesome, as only two other families are left on their whole street.

Sunday, Feb. 25: On Thursday the river came to a stand and everybody grew happy and began to hope.

Citizens of Cairo Trickle Back Home

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Ill., Feb. 11

Residents were moving back into Cairo today, confident that the menace of flood has passed.

Mayor August Bode revoked the edict forbidding the return of women, children and aged persons, evacuated when flood waters of the Ohio threatened to inundate the city. Sheriff Lloyd Oller recalled guards patrolling highways.

"They may return at their own risk," Mayor Bode said, "if they are self-supporting." Relief camp refugees must await a proclamation to be issued soon.

For about 48 hours, I think, 'twas standing, but stubbornly refused to fall. Friday evening it began to rise again, and last night stood over 52 feet, over an inch higher than the highest flood point ever known in the history of Cairo.

Papa is commander, chairman, etc., of Section 4, and went out to work at about 6:30 last night, saying he'd return at midnight. A furious wind blew all night and from our back hall windows we could hear the waves wildly lashing the Mississippi bank. It is now half-past seven in the morning and Papa not home yet. Yesterday seemed about the bluest day in the lifetime of poor Cairo: the moving operations all begun again; everybody, even the Mayor, looked gloomy, and to add to the general depression it rained till noon. The Alton Gorge is really coming now—will be here this morning. It was so often reported as starting that it occasioned a good deal of fun. Tuesday a gentleman remarked on the street:

"The Alton Gorge has broken—this is the fifth time it has broken, passed St. Louis, and gone back again."

Friday night I went up to spend the night with Edith, but at about nine o'clock, Mama sent Elmer to bring me home. Auntie's clothes and Edith's are all in trunks at the Halliday, and Edith's toilet is limited to one dress, one collar, etc.

Gene wrote an article to the St. Louis Republican (for which he is correspondent), saying that business was quite stopped here, which was really untrue, as every mill, factory and business house is running just as it was. It would give us a bad name abroad. The Mayor wrote denying it. Friday night Papa appointed Eugene (who is in his section) to work on the levee from 2 o'clock. Everybody was glad. One gentleman said if that didn't cool him off, they'd be compelled to put him in a sandbag, and stop a chink with him.

Papa says wherever he finds a man grumbling, he puts him to work out there. Poor Papa! He was out till 3 o'clock Thursday. So far, I've taken all my lessons as usual. It's nearly breakfast time now, and I must get some beds made up. . . . Papa came at half-past 8, gobbled his breakfast, and went straight off to a committee meeting.

Scott White just left—came to offer his services. Scott has risen 40 degrees in my estimation. I am so utterly disgusted with the men who say, "Oh, they'll keep the water out all right," and don't make even the faintest attempt to be one of the "they." They'd a hard fight of it on Papa's beat last night, the force was small, the waters washing in great white-capped waves, quite over the embankment, wind blowing at 40 miles an hour, and the mud knee-deep and in a semi-frozen condition. Every time a bit of land would slide, they'd have to throw in sandbags, and of course had to work furiously sewing, shoveling and filling bags.

In one of the illustrated weeklies is a funny picture of the coming city of the West, and it is built on a huge barge, safely anchored, while in the distance show the church steeples and public buildings of smaller towns and villages also floating calmly on wooden flats.

Elmer took dinner with us, and Mama asked him to come back to tea also. I feel disappointed with Elmer. I think he ought not to feel quite so safe without working more.

Monday, Feb. 25: The river is 52 feet 3 inches on the gauge—four inches higher than last year. Another slip occurred today, and in Papa's beat, I think as they say it was in back of De Ruche's.

This afternoon Clara, Bettie and I walked up the levee as far as the Singer works. Saw a train of cars and locomotive run down the incline to a transfer, with the water up to the hubs of the wheels. Such a broad, mad, rushing river that Ohio is, and to see it roaring along above the heads of the city!—People in boats in the river say that Cairo looks like a little hollow bird-nest dropped into a waste of waters. Saw a house in the water so deep that only the eaves could be seen, and bands of iron keep it from floating. There is much sipe-water (apparently water from sand boils, etc. ed.) in town: we shall probably have to move out of the basement tomorrow. Our spare-room looks like an art gallery. All the pictures, vases, silver trinkets, velvet panels, placques, palettes, and so on in the house have collected there.

Tuesday, Feb. 26: Last night at our meeting of the Bells of Cornville, Jno. Horne received a note, which during our recess he read aloud. It seems he was to watch on the levee that night and the note was from headquarters and ran:

"Dear John: We are to stroll upon the beach at 10 instead of 12."

Wasn't that right cute?

River has fallen ¼ of an inch. General rejoicing!

(The diarist unfortunately does not describe the aftermath of the flood, beyond this terse indication that the river has started to fall. The fact seems to be that a beau of hers, not Elmer, returned from St. Louis a day later, and she has much to say about him. It should be added that these are only excerpts: sprinkled through all the graphic descriptions of Cairo life during the flood are countless light touches, showing that despite the crisis people went bravely on. During the last week, for instance, the girls were rehearsing a farce which they gave in the schoolhouse on Friday night.)

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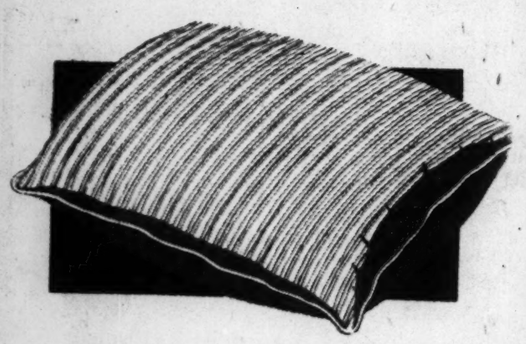

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Rivalry Hides Hatred of War In Mid-Europe

Although Europe is marshaling its forces in an unprecedented race to rearm, a survey conducted by Monitor correspondents in various European countries indicates that anti-war sentiment is, nevertheless, very marked.

Fourth of Six Articles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Forces making for peace and forces making for strife are now operative in Europe, as they have always been. There are many reasons to believe that the peace forces may prevail.

Foremost among such reasons is the fact that practically all the people in Europe want peace. There is not a single nation here that wishes war or even that talks as though it wished war.

War is abhorred above all other things by most Europeans. There is not one group here of any size outside Spain that advocates an armed crusade of any kind. The fascist masses, the National Socialist masses, the Democratic masses and the Communist masses want peace. It may be thought that Russia, Hungary, Italy and Germany are centers of disturbance, but the people in all those lands are very pacific.

Abhorrence of War Prevails

And most governments want peace, too. With the one exception of Signor Benito Mussolini, there is not a ruler or prime minister in Europe who advocates war as a policy, who lauds it as a good thing.

Herr Adolf Hitler has often expressed his abhorrence of war.

No politician in Hungary wants war. The Budapest government has repeatedly asserted its peaceful intentions.

From Joseph Stalin the word "war" has almost never been heard.

One can say with great positiveness that at present no European statesman has the intention of leading his people into an European war—not even Signor Mussolini, who is the only one who extols war.

Europe a Cultural Unit

Again, Europe is much more of a spiritual unity than may appear on the surface. Generally speaking, Europeah civilization and the European spirit constitute a unit. Music, religion, science, literature, are all international. Most European people feel that unity and wish to make it secure. There come moments when exclusive national cultures are exalted, but they are temporary. Europe is largely a cultural unit.

And an economic unit, too. All Europe prospers or pines together. Neither well-being nor wretchedness can long be localized. And the people of Europe all realize this. They want commercial unity.

A geographical survey of Europe is rather reassuring. Southeast Europe is more peaceful than it has been for two decades. The whole of northern and western Europe is profoundly peaceful. Poland has no aggressive intentions. The Little Entente is all for peace. Nowhere, outside of Spain, could an informed observer say, "War is likely to start, soon, here or there."

Rivalry for First Place

These facts are encouraging. But they do not exclude a conflict. It is undeniable that there are many forces working toward strife. They may all be reduced to one force, namely, the striving of the late developing states to overtake the others. This is an exceedingly vital reality.

Germany's deside for a "corresponding place under the sun," Hungary's devotion to treaty revision, and Italy's demand for imperial recognition are facts of supreme importance. They will certainly come to be determinative factors in the development of history.

And they will have to be coped with—either by force or by negotiations. The way of negotiations is the way of peace. History does not stand still. It brings constant changes. But the world is big enough and rich enough for all. If we make necessary changes by agreement we can live in peace.

Such changes will mean sacrifices for somebody. But peace offerings of that kind are infinitely better than war sacrifices. It is not absurd for Italy to be an Empire, when the Netherlands and Belgium are Empires. Germany, with 68,000,000 inhabitants, has as much "right" to control a proportionate share of the earth's surface as France with 39,000,000 and the British Isles with 49,000,000. Hungary also has a right to consideration.

Such adjustments are, of course, not easy. But they are easier than war, and are honorable. The security and unity of the greatest contemporary world empire—Great Britain—rest on mutual concessions. The time is approaching for vital international concessions on a large scale.

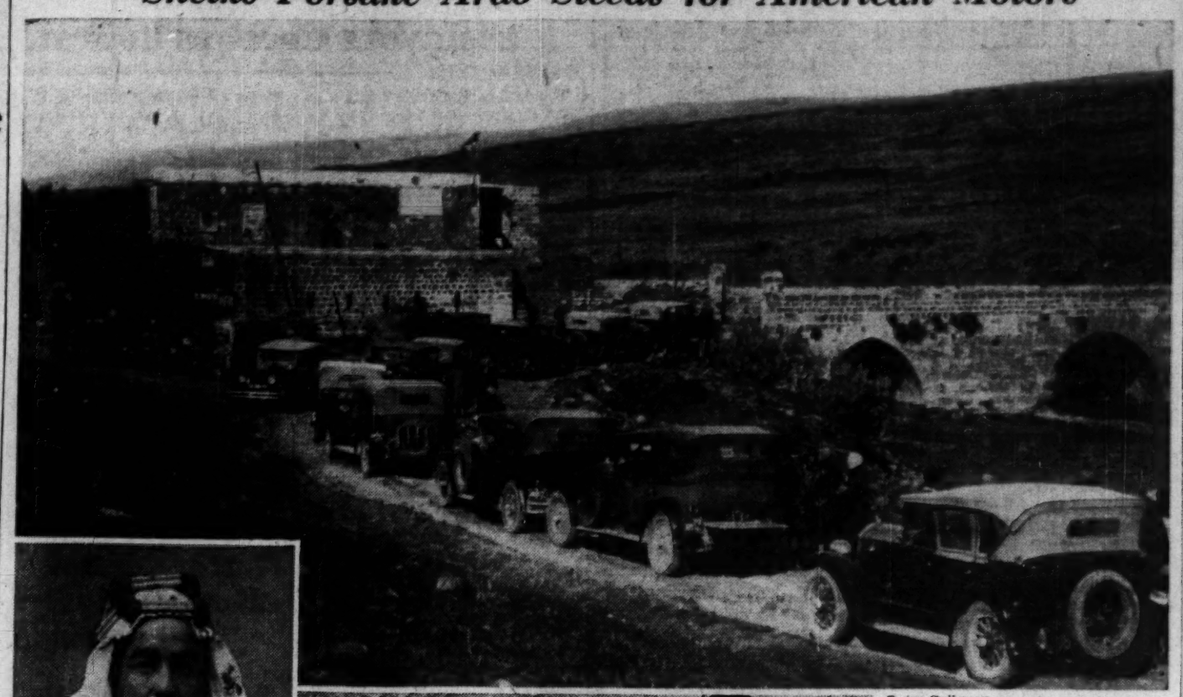
Mardi Gras Gayety Enlivens New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11 (AP)—A half million masked and costumed celebrants tramped the streets from dawn to dusk Feb. 9 when gay New Orleans cast aside everyday cares in honor of its century-old Mardi Gras. Parades and individual celebrations were the order of the day. Claiming chief interest was the colorful procession of Rex, Lord of Misrule and king of the whole carnival.

Rex this year was A. B. Patterson, president of the New Orleans Public Service. His queen and royal consort was Miss Jessie Wing Janvier, debutante daughter of Judge and Mrs. George Janvier.

Rex paraded before massed thousands, who cheered themselves hoarse as he tossed favors of necklaces, candy and other trinkets.

Sheiks Forsake Arab Steeds for American Motors



Ewing Galloway
Crossing the Jordan
A New Kind of Desert Caravan Waiting to Cross Over Bridge in Transjordan

L. N. A.
Emir Abdullah
Native Ruler of Transjordan

Ewing Galloway
Bedouin Sheik Keeps His Horse
Down in the Dead Sea District There Are Still Some Who Prefer Horses to Motors

Motors Follow Ancient Camel Routes

AMMAN, Transjordan (AP)—The sheiks of Transjordan still like fine Arabian horses, but they travel in big American-made automobiles today. The Emir Abdullah, ruler of this British-mandated country, is the greatest motor fan of all, with nearly a score of cars in his family garage, many of them American.

Motors parked near the bazaar or beside the huge amphitheater built in Roman times, when Amman was a thriving commercial center, are a common sight. Some of the cars are English, but the majority came from the United States.

Ibrihimi, driver for the Emir and once chauffeur for the famed "Lawrence of Arabia," explains that most sheiks are good drivers, and that only cars with horsepower high in relation to total weight can negotiate the rugged hills and deserts of Transjordan with the required flourish.

Over roads often little better than camel tracks, robed men in Bedouin headdress somehow manage to dash swiftly into Amman from Jebel Druse, from Deraa, Azrak and Ma'an in good weather. The rough topography puts their autos to a severe test.

Operation costs are high, with gasoline 42 cents a gallon and oil $1.45 a gallon, while a low-priced American motorcar costs between $1500 and $2000.

Desert air cleaners, special carburetors and high capacity oil pumps are usual features of cars used in Transjordan.

There are three gasoline pumps in Amman, but usually service is supplied by a crowd of Arab boys who fight for the privilege of punching a hole in a four-gallon can and splashing the "benzina" into the tank.

Road Improvement

To encourage motorists and bid for the tourist trade, the Emir is directing improvement of the ancient Roman road through the mountains of Moab to Jerash, great ruined city of the first century A. D.

Tall forum columns and a gate of honor still stand in the mile-square ruins of Jerash, uninhabited since a ninth-century earthquake destroyed the city. For many years only Arab goat herds visited the ruined metropolis.

Lankaster Hardinge, government inspector of Transjordan antiquities, believes the most important archaeological finds still are to be unearthed, although British and American expeditions have done some excavating.

Remains of a Roman aqueduct and an imposing irrigation system still can be seen in the Ierash Valley, which has been under the rule of Bagdad, Moslems, Crusaders and the Mamelukes in its long history. Turkish rule ended when the British and Arab armies drove out Turkish armies in October, 1918.

Minimum Wages Set On St. Louis Paper

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11 (AP)—Restoration of the five-day week, a wage scale for editorial department men, and wage increases to employees now receiving more than the minimum figure were announced yesterday by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat following negotiations with the Newspaper Guild.

The new minimum wage scale, announced in a bulletin signed by J. J. McAuliffe, managing editor, follows:

Reporters, copyreaders and artists with one year's experience, $27.50 a week; two years, $32.50; three years, $37.50; four years, $45. The weekly pay of photographers with one year's experience will be $25; two years, $30; three years, $35.

Japanese Budget Cut to Ease Load Of Rising Prices

TOKYO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Alarmed by soaring commodity prices and the high cost of living, Premier Senjuro Hayashi's cabinet today decided on a budget reduction of approximately 8½ per cent.

The cut brought the total estimated down from slightly more than 3,000,000,000 yen ($855,000,000) to approximately 2,770,000,000 yen ($789,450,000).

Some Increases Delayed

Finance Minister Toyotaro Yuki effected the reduction by a combination of outright cuts in certain national expenditures and postponements of others.

Even the Army and Navy, it was understood, were persuaded by the Finance Minister to accept a moderate reduction after Lieut. Gen. Hajime Sugiyama, new War Minister, raised strong opposition last night to the move to cut the Army's huge budget.

Meanwhile, Emperor Hirohito discarded his customary modern dress today for a dazzling medieval court costume to receive the congratulations of his people on the 2597th anniversary of the founding of his royal dynasty and the Japanese Empire. A parade of 200,000 persons converged on the Palace and shouted their "banzais."

Afterward, at a banquet, the head of the world's oldest empire acknowledged the salutes of envoys of modern countries, including the American Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew.

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Oregon Is Advised To Reorganize Its Horde of Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Reorganization of state agencies and divisions of government of Oregon in the fields of financial control, business regulation, social welfare, and conservation of natural resources, is proposed in the detailed report of the Interim Commission on Governmental and Administrative Reorganization, prepared for the present legislative session.

The recommendations if adopted would consolidate a number of agencies and result in marked changes in other divisions.

At the request of Governor Martin the Legislature in 1935 passed a joint resolution which established the committee. Serving with the legislators were members of the State Planning Board's committee on governmental reorganization.

Oregon has 81 separate offices, boards, commissions and agencies to administer its affairs, the report new services have been formed by shows. New agencies to administer successive legislatures, the report declares, resulting in duplication, lack of co-ordination, and division of responsibility in handling state business.

The report specially recommends the establishment of a state department of finance.

Social welfare, complicated at present by necessity for co-operation with the Federal Government and by necessity for caring for greatly increased demands, now requires a unified department, the report declares. This new agency would be known as the Department of Public Welfare, to be headed by a director, appointed by the Governor with the approval of the board of control.

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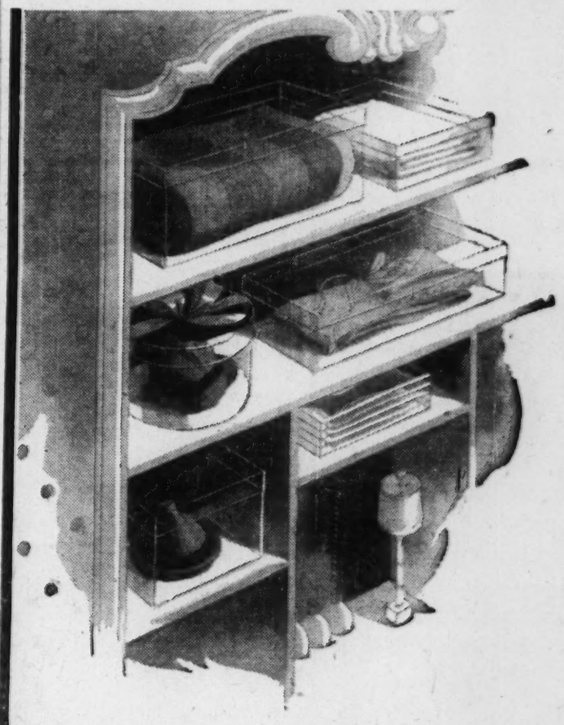
How to Find the Local Dealer
When you want to purchase a product which is advertised by its manufacturer in the Monitor, you can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores in your city.
Look for a picture of the advertised product, or the trade mark or trade name in the dealer advertisements.



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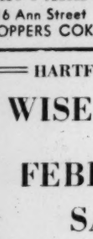
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President Wins First Point In Seeking Court Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

bers of the Texas Senate are lawyers. Most state legislatures are much the same.

"These lawyers have a vested interest in the courts. Many of them have dealings with the higher courts. Others are lawyers connected with big utility corporations and other such interests. Naturally they are opposed to the proposal. And naturally they talk about a constitutional amendment, which they could easily block, if not in Congress, then in the state legislatures. You would never get 36 state legislatures to ratify such an amendment.

President Wins Delay

With an intervention so dramatic that it brought to a close a session of the House of Representatives, President Roosevelt took full command of the congressional fight for his judiciary reorganization program, and won a temporary tactical victory in the battle to remake the Supreme Court.

The action was taken just after the House of Representatives passed a measure providing for voluntary retirement of Supreme Court judges at full pay, when they reach the age of 70 and have 10 years' federal judicial service behind them. The bill received the overwhelming vote of 315 to 75; with 58 of the 88 Republicans voting against it. Last year Congress rejected an almost identical proposal.

Although this bill had been introduced independently of the President's proposals at the start of the term by Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, it was connected with the major program in debate, and is interpreted by some as an effort to get Supreme Court justices to retire voluntarily rather than to increase the size of the high court.

It was just after this measure had passed that the effect of the direct intervention of the President was dramatically disclosed. Without warning, Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, majority floor leader, rose from his place and quietly moved for adjournment.

While the jaws of members dropped in surprise at the unexpected move the motion was carried, and Mr. Sumners, who had previously announced that the second of his two Judiciary Committee bills would be debated immediately after the first, hastily made his way to the exit as he warded off inquiries of startled colleagues.

The second Sumners measure, which was delayed by this maneuver, would give the Government the right to intervene in any federal court case involving the constitutionality of an act of Congress, and carry appeal direct to the Supreme Court.

To reporters, later, Mr. Sumners admitted that the delay was occasioned by "questions raised by the White House." This action, together with White House conferences with members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, left no doubt that direct presidential guidance had been assumed in the fierce Supreme Court battle.

Actually, the details of the situation as revealed by Mr. Sumners emphasized the fact. Reporters at first who eagerly pressed around the stocky Texan were told that "questions had been raised regarding the bill which will demand committee consideration." He could not say what the "questions" were, and when asked to divulge their origin indicated Representative John J. O'Connor (D) of New York the journalistic battalion promptly surrounded Mr. O'Connor, who was still on the floor. He professed complete ignorance, and laughingly observed: "You go back and make the judge tell you the truth."

Pinned to White House

Informed of Mr. O'Connor's reply Mr. Sumners said:

"Well that messes things up quite a bit, doesn't it? I guess I might as well tell the truth about it. The White House raised some questions. A note is coming up to explain them. I don't know what they are."

It was taken for granted that the White House board of strategy had taken exception to a split-up in the judicial reorganization program, of which the plan for quick appeal to the Supreme Court is a less controversial part. Opponents of the bill, led by Sen. Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana in the Senate, have sought to break the bill up so as to isolate the heart of the measure, providing for a larger Supreme Court.

Stripped of its surrounding reform proposals, opponents believe they can better concentrate on its defeat.

The House action yesterday did not clarify the congressional situation in respect to the ultimate decision of Congress, with senators and representatives thrashing about unhappily in one of the most embarrassing tests they have faced. Of the five Democratic members of the Senate Judiciary Committee whom Mr. Roosevelt affably entertained at the White Hoouse, for example, only one is known to be a strong supporter of the program; the others are still sitting uncomfortably on the fence or giving cool support.

Even Sumners' Support Is Chilly

The support offered by Mr. Sumners himself in the House is decidedly chilly, as indicated inferentially by his willingness to put full responsibility on the White House for the change in plans. Senator Robinson's formal press statement that the Supreme Court would automatically return to the No. 9, by a sort of "concertina" action, under the President's proposal, also reveals a misunderstanding of the measure, as shown by later explanations of the same bill by Homer S. Cummings, the Attorney General.

Mr. Cummings makes clear that once the court has expanded beyond its original nine under the law it will not return unless there is subsequent action by Congress. There can be no doubt that the Cummings interpretation is the correct one, since it has become known that the bill was actually drafted in the Attorney General's office, making him one of the few men cognizant of the great secret. Senator Robinson's confusion is the more surprising since he will guide the President's fight through its major engagement.

The idea that the court will not increase beyond the number nine is apparently due to wish-fulfillment expressed at two places in the measure itself. The final section, for example, says the act shall not take effect till 30 days after passage. This gives Supreme Court judges a 30-day opportunity to retire rather than see the court enlarged. The first clause, furthermore, specifically states that none of the extra judges shall be named "if the judge who is of retirement age . . . retires prior to the nomination of such additional judge."

This permits the putting of the very strongest pressure on the judges over 70 to quit the bench, once the bill has passed.

The congressional debate coincided with action by several state legislatures. In Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Delaware one house or the other of the Legislature gave the Roosevelt proposal at least tacit aid; on the other hand, in the Kansas Legislature, it was attacked.

The Sumners bill was enacted after three efforts at amendment had been voted down, one to raise the limit to 75 years; another to limit presidential authority of appointment; a third to make retirement pay of judges subject to income taxes.

Mr. Sumners explained his bill simply does for Supreme Court judges what is already done for judges of lower federal courts. The bill was first introduced two years ago, at which time Mr. Sumners was understood to have taken his action with approval of two members of the court who sought retirement. Mr. Sumners has always refused to discuss this report.

In the Senate meanwhile, Senator William H. King (D) of Utah assailed the McKellar bill which would prohibit lower courts from issuing injunctions against enforcement of a federal law until the Supreme Court had passed on it.

Unoccupied Suites Ready for Justices

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 11

Six unoccupied suites in the Supreme Court's $11,000,000 building await occupants if Congress enacts legislation to increase to 15 the number of high bench justices.

These suites, however, were not designed to be available in the event the membership in the court was increased. They were assigned to justices now occupying the bench.

All but three, however—Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justices Sutherland and Roberts—do all of their extra-court work at home. The other six offices have been assigned but never occupied by the remaining members of the tribunal. Each suite has three rooms, fully equipped and stocked with law volumes.

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Youth

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress, would consist of a national board of directors of nine members appointed by the President, three to represent youth organizations, three to represent labor, and three to represent education and social service groups. The President, with the consent of the board, would appoint one of the nine to be National Youth Administrator. Regional boards and administrators would be designated on a similar basis for the various sections of the country.

Describing the act as "the Homestead Act of 1937," Senator Lundeen declared it would open up new frontiers looking toward "young age security."

"Five million young people put out of work and out of school today constitutes one of the gravest national emergencies our country has faced," he said. "Over 40 per cent of our young people of high school age are not in schools.

"Our bill makes permanent the present temporary National Youth Administration and extends it to meet the actual needs of the young generation. The wage standards are based on the sound principle that young people are entitled to equal wages for equal work, and should not be turned loose on the labor market to bludgeon down the American wage scales already achieved."

To urge passage of the youth act, a large delegation of young people will come to Washington on a four-day "pilgrimage of youth" beginning Feb. 19. President Roosevelt is expected to address the group on the morning of Feb. 20 from the south portico of the White House.

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Harvard President Emeritus Disfavors Changes in Court

The text of the radio address on "The Supreme Court Issue" by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, follows:

The bill on the courts now pending in Congress is unprecedented. Never before have vacancies on the Supreme Court been created in order to change its complexion; never has it been enlarged that the Administration might control its opinions. That its language is general, applying permanently to all federal judges over 70, conceals from no one the fact that it enables the present Administration to appoint six new judges of the Supreme Court who will be expected to produce a majority on constitutional questions favorable to the President.

The bill has a double aspect: One, its relation to present political conditions, and the other its permanent effect upon the institutions of the country. For it is not a purely emergency measure to meet a temporary difficulty, but is an enduring statute altering permanently our judicial institutions, and as such it must be judged.

The two principal grounds on which the bill is based will, neither of them, hold water if impartially examined. One is that the United States courts are at present overburdened; that their work is in arrears, and that to perform it properly more judges are required.

Now, as a matter of fact, save in a few places where additional judges may very well be provided, the federal courts are not in arrears. They keep well up with their work, and do not need an increase in membership. As for the Supreme Court, that has long had the habit of clearing its whole docket every year.

Keeping the Docket Clear

In the message accompanying the bill, complaint is made that the Supreme Court refuses to hear a number of requests for appeal. But that is what it ought to do; for it should not take up its time in hearing appeals already decided by an appellate court, unless prima facie grounds can be shown for thinking there may have been a possible error. Any other policy would swamp the court, however largely manned, with the hearing of baseless contentions. It is this power that has enabled it to avoid being overwhelmed by arrears, as it was before the intermediate court of appeals was created. Therefore, it is not true that the federal courts are undermanned.

The other ground given for increasing the membership of the court is that judges at the age of 70 lose some of their judicial efficiency; and, therefore, while still capable of sitting on the bench and deciding cases justly, they can handle only a smaller number of cases, and need to be supplemented by an additional judge. That the powers of judges are not impaired at 70 is evident to anyone who has known them or been familiar with their biographies or decisions. That a judge at 70 is competent to hear and decide cases, but not so many of them as before, is an almost obvious absurdity.

Mark—however much a divergence of opinion on constitutional questions may have arisen between the Executive and Judiciary, this bill does not cover only such matters. It extends to all judicial decisions between litigants, and enlarges the opportunities of the appointing power to select judges who will carry out its views and may be open to its suggestions.

Evils Beget Evils

It is a precedent easy to follow. There is nothing to prevent any Administration that does not like the attitude of the courts from passing a similar bill for changing their complexion. Evil practices of that sort are contagious.

In short, the question should not be regarded from the standpoint of a temporary divergence in attitude between the Executive and the courts, but as it affects the permanent institutions of our country, and diminishes the independence of the Judiciary. For any such tampering with the courts weakens the sense of responsibility and independence of the judges, who should administer justice, not favors.

The fact is that the third or judicial bench of our triple form of national government has, over a period of a century and a half, justified the confidence placed in it. Charges of improper or corrupt conduct in the federal tribunals have been very rare; scandals attaching to the judicial ermine have been nearly unknown; and although appointments for political reasons have been common, yet for the judge who takes his seat the sense of justice has excluded any payment of political debts. This is due to the security of tenure, to the absence of any fear of interference by the two political branches of the Government, and thus to the independence of spirit that maintains the traditions of impartial justice on the bench.

Let us not forget that the attitude of the bench, and the security on which it rests, are the price of a long fight for the liberty of English-speaking people. That justice among men should be freely administered, independent of control by the Crown, was the result of a great struggle, of a bitter civil war in England, and was finally achieved by the expulsion of a king. The fruits of that struggle we inherited, and they have been always cherished by us.

In the Declaration of Independence, one of the charges against George III was that "He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices"; and, by the Constitution, our forebears provided that no one should be able to do anything of the kind again in this land of ours.

Are we now to return to the claim of the Stuart Kings that judges should be lions, but lions under the Throne?

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Plan of Control For Touring By Trailer Sought

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Men in charge of the nation's communities are considering the problem of how to handle folks who come to town in trailers.

Confronted by estimates that 1,250,000 persons may be living in 400,000 houses on wheels by the end of the year, four groups—the American Municipal Association, the American Society of Planning Officials, the American Public Welfare Association and the National Association of Housing Officials—have made a survey.

"Traler problems," they report, "must be solved by tomorrow, if possible, and not later than next week in any case." Questions they note as needing quick and careful answer are the following:

Where should trailers be parked?

How should zoning ordinances, fire laws, and police and traffic codes be amended to cover the transient population?

What health regulations — particularly garbage disposal—should be drawn?

Should the vehicular voyagers be taxed?

What provisions should be made for the care of nomads in poor financial circumstances who fall ill, become paupers or meet with expensive accidents?

How should schools educate children brought to their doors in trailers?

The easiest way to meet some of the problems, the report points out, would be revision of laws covering tourist camps, so they would also cover trailer parks.

"Trailers," the organizations contend, "should be required to provide revenue to meet the additional financial burdens which they bring to states and localities, such as in highways and schools and fire and police protection."

Magician Tells Secret: 'People See Nothing'

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Charles H. Larson, New Yorker, who likes excursions into the land of magic, decided recently that "people see nothing—they merely think they do."

That seemingly illogical observation, he said, explains "why magicians are able to make you believe you are color blind, why rabbits jump from hats and why endless other apparently impossible things occur before your eyes."

Here for a four-State magic-fest sponsored by the Columbus Magic Club, Larson opened a new bag of tricks gathered in a tour of Europe. He told how enough chinaware to set a table for eight was taken from a "solid" block of wood and how even an "elephant" appeared suddenly in a small room in Vienna.

"At least," he said, "that's the way it looked to those who watched."

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New York Press Chiefly Against Change in Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—New York's two liberal-progressive weekly journals, the Nation and the New Republic, today are out urging support of President Roosevelt's proposal for changes in the federal judiciary. Both these magazines have been consistent supporters of the New Deal since its inception.

Simultaneously, however, opposition to the President's scheme was seen growing here among important publishers and other individuals, many of whom had hitherto consistently favored Mr. Roosevelt's Administration program. Notable among these newspapers is the New York Times, which, while not out openly against the President's federal judiciary proposal, appears at least lukewarm regarding them and inclined to be critical.

On the other hand, the New York Herald Tribune and the Sun, leading Republican morning and afternoon journals, respectively, are voicing bitter hostility to the President's proposal; the Hearst press is in strong opposition, and the Scripps-Howard World-Telegram (independent), which has hitherto been found on the side of the New Deal, is watchfully awaiting a plan more to its liking than that offered by Mr. Roosevelt. This leaves only the New York Post (New Deal Democrat) and the Nation and the New Republic standing firmly behind their guns in defense of the President's position.

Blow at Court's Sanctity

"It is the task of the progressive congressmen and the progressives throughout the country to support the President's measure for increasing the number of Supreme Court justices with an open-eyed awareness of its shortcomings," the Nation says in its current issue.

"It will clear the blockade of New Deal legislation at least for the immediate future. Meanwhile, it will have delivered a blow to the sanctity of the Supreme Court from which the court will never wholly recover. If the court can be defeated once, it can be defeated again, and that is a lesson from which the people will profit. . . . But for progressives to support this measure does not mean that they should stop there. Purging the Supreme Court does not preclude curbing it.

"A movement for a constitutional amendment must be launched now, so that when the rejuvenated court again grows ossified, we shall not have to fight the same battle all over again. But to refuse support to Mr. Roosevelt's message and to hold out for 'an amendment or nothing' is now—whatever it may have been before—playing into the hands of the reactionaries."

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Storming the Stratosphere

By A. J. Forrest

Imagine flying nearly six miles high each day simply to see how the weather is behaving! This responsibility is entrusted to two exceptionally experienced and skillful airmen, attached to Britain's Meteorological Flight, and it brings with it as plentiful a supply of adventure as anyone could wish.

For one thing, no job could be colder. Zooming to an altitude of 30,000 feet, these heroic pilots actually experience conditions more frigid and hostile than they would if standing on the still unconquered summit of Everest.

As a safeguard against this intensely bitter and rarefied atmosphere, the cockpits of the planes are automatically heated from the exhaust, while the pilots themselves wear massive electrically heated suits and are equipped with oxygen breathing apparatus. Even so, ice invariably forms inside their goggles, and only by smearing their faces with whale oil can they combat the severity of the frost.

Two flights are made daily, the object being to record the air temperatures, humidity, and wind pressures at altitudes varying between 15,000 and 30,000 feet.

Meteorological Data

Without these vital statistics, the official forecaster at the Meteorological Office in Kingsway, London, would be powerless to issue a bulletin whose accuracy could be trusted. Since industry and entertainment, as well as world shipping and aviation, rely on receiving accurate weather reports, failure to obtain these essential facts would be inexcusable.

From an isolated country air station, situated at Duxford in Cambridgeshire, Flight No. 1 takes off at dawn. Piloting a fast single-seater airplane, the muffled weather scout climbs rapidly to 15,000 feet, whereupon he begins to record the readings of his aneroid, and wet and dry bulb thermometers, at every 1500 feet rise in altitude.

Though traveling at roughly 200 miles an hour, he jots down his data with his one free hand without flattening out or slackening speed. One might imagine that these jottings, so hastily made on his knee pad, might resemble the meanderings of a spider's untutored family! As a matter of fact his figures are surprisingly neat, and this feat alone, requiring superb steadiness of hand and head, would baffle most aviators.

Once "on top," the scout wastes no time in marveling at the chill immensities of space. There must be no dawdling, for with 60 or more degrees of frost, air congeals on the fuselage, sometimes jamming the control struts. So, with swift promptitude, he dives earthward, at the same time recording again the essential readings in order to check his upward chart records.

There you have the normal hazards. But sometimes, when flying conditions are far from favorable, the pilot, after climbing "blind" through a ground mist, passes into a towering cloud bank, about 10,000 feet thick, loaded with air pockets and unaccountable swirls.

Then, should the bank drop suddenly, either before or during the return journey, every ounce of skill must be exerted in order to make a safe landing.

Actually, one officer, Flight-Lieut. John Pugh, during his two years in command of the Meteorological Flight, came down no fewer than 200 times on hayfields, corn stubble, commons, parks—anything but the level ground of his air station—yet without harm either to himself or to his airplane.

A Fine Record

Another veteran of this weather service is Flight-Lieut. E. H. Fielden, now Captain of the King's Flight, a post created by King Edward VIII. When at Duxford, "Mouse," as he is known to his friends, displayed a genius for bad weather flying, and under almost arctic conditions of wind and snow, would audaciously complete an observation trip in record time.

Directly Flight No. 1 returns, the pilot's daringly won statistics are coded and wirelessed through to London, where an expert on summarizing some 7000 weather facts daily, incorporates them in his forecast broadcast at 10:30 each morning.

The second daily flight, starting at noon, supplies data for the evening bulletins.

During a period of 10 years, 8000 trips into the upper air have been carried out, a record unmarred by a single accident. Little wonder that the British people feel proud of the airmen who so doggedly and courageously bring Old Man Weather to earth!

The Storm King

(Triolet)

The storm king rides the western sky,
His purple cloak a-flying!
With fanfare's roar and rockets high
The storm king rides the western sky,
Bending low as he draws nigh
In homage, shrubs are lying.
The storm king rides the western sky,
His purple cloak a-flying!

MILDRED NICKERSON

© Dr. Croy From Black Star

A Lace-Winged Fly Poses

Viewed head on, the golden-eyed or lace-winged fly is so homely it might be considered the "bulldog" of the insect world. Like the bulldog, too, it has jaws that hold on with a grip of iron. Crawling over herbs and small shrubs it can fasten upon all kinds of plant lice which make up its usual diet. This has earned it the title of "aphis-lion."

In this unsual portrait showing only the fly's bust, many times enlarged, enormous compound eyes are highly prominent and, like the flying buttressed trunk of a great cypress, the thin antenna or "feelers" rise from stout bases between the eyes.

In the sunlight, those eyes gleam like tiny flecks of gold. The wings are long and gauze-like, folding back to form a steep-pointed, V-shaped roof over the rest of the creature. Considered as a whole it would hardly be taken for a predaceous insect, it seems so delicate. Yet one look at the sharp jaw points and the structure of the mouth is sufficient to convince one that here is no pollen-eater.

The two points of the jaw used for grasping the plant aphis are like the pincers a blacksmith uses to twist off nail heads or grasp red-hot bits of metal. Thus men accomplish with tools, tasks which highly specialized lower creatures accomplish with legs and jaws.

Likewise, it was at least 10,000,000 years ago that mole crickets were equipped with four sharp-pointed toes like the blades of a mowing machine, another sharp as steel knife-like toe-nail forming the blade that snips all roots captured between the toes. This is fundamentally the same sort of tool the barber uses to clip the hair on the back of the neck, a tool unknown until comparatively recent times.

The lace-winged ant has jaws and head muscles strong enough to carry burdens many times heavier than itself. When it tosses an extra large beetle over its head and carts it off, it is performing a feat comparable to a man's lifting a railroad locomotive and tucking it under his arm.

Bellini Refuses to Lay Down His Brush

Jacopo Bellini was sitting on a small bench in the studio of his teacher, Gentile da Fabriano, in Venice. Outside a fresh breeze swept away the heat of the summer's sun without taking away its warmth; a multitude of small noises that one usually never heard came in through the open door. Bellini took no notice of any of that; in a setting of charm and cheerfulness, he was a figure of bitterness and despair on that bright day in the early fifteenth century.

His arms were on the littered table of the dim little shop, and his head was in his arms. Presently the door from the back of the shop opened; Gentile came in quietly.

"Well," he said after a moment, "what is going on here?"

"Nothing," answered Bellini presently, taking care not to look in the direction of his master, so that the stains on his cheeks could not be seen.

"Is it that there really is nothing the matter? You have been sitting here like a personification of despair on this beautiful day, merely for your own pleasure? Or is it that you do not want me to know what has happened?"

"It is only that I have decided to go away," said Bellini, turning around to face his master. "I am not going to stay longer in this city."

"Domenico again?"

"Is it not always he?" asked the youth bitterly, "is it not that no matter how well I make a painting, someone is always sure somehow to hint: 'It is all very well, no doubt; but Domenico would have done much better.' I am sick of that man, of his very name. Am I not as good an artist—yes, even a better artist than he?"

"I think you are," answered his master.

"Is my anatomy not as accurate as his?"

"It is indeed."

"And my physiognomy not more carefully studied?"

"Of that there is no doubt."

"Is not the perspective in my pictures developed to a point far beyond that of which he even dreams?

"Then why is it that his work is always being praised as so much superior than anyone's else?"

"It is always so. Domenico has established himself here. People will always retain the old in preference to accepting the new."

"To my sorrow, I have found that out. They have even had the impudence to suggest that I give up painting and turn to something to which I am better suited."

"What do you think of that?" asked Gentile.

"I shall not stop painting," answered Bellini.

"That is the right answer," approved his teacher, "a real artist was never turned from his calling."

Bellini did not reply.

"But," he broke out suddenly, "I am determined to get out of this city. I am going to Florence." Gentile da Fabriano smiled at him.

"That is well," he said, "for I have already made arrangements to go to that city. I was afraid I should have to leave behind my favorite pupil. I was afraid that perhaps he might not want to come with me." He laughed.

It was when they had been living in Florence for some time that Bellini said to his master one day, "I like this city." His master smiled at him.

"It suits you, eh?"

"Yes. It is alive somehow, and rough and—oh, I do not know how to say it. You can feel the force of living here. It feels almost as if anything could happen here. It makes me feel that I am a good painter."

"You are a good painter now," said Gentile. "Some day—perhaps tomorrow—someone will notice it; someone of influence I mean. Then you will be established."

And Gentile's prophecies about this youth were fulfilled, for he became one of the important figures in the development of Venetian art. His son, Giovanni Bellini, was the first great Venetian colorist.

J. C.

History on a Flagstaff

The stories and legends lying behind the flags of the nations are so full of interest that it is worth while looking back through the years to find the meaning of the different designs and colors and how they came to be chosen. It may truly be said that the history of the world waves from a flagstaff.

"Old Glory"

Behind the Stars and Stripes of "Old Glory," as the American flag is sometimes called, there lies a long and interesting history.

It is almost certain that the family arms of George Washington, which can be seen carved on the doorway of Sulgrave Manor, the English home of the Washington family, influenced the design of the flag. There is a famous story of Mrs. Betsy Ross, an upholsterer of Arch street, Philadelphia, who, when making the first flag from George Washington's design, showed him how she could cut a perfect, five-pointed star with a single clip of her nimble scissors.

In the "Star-Spangled Banner" of the United States of America we find 13 alternate stripes of red and white, representing the original 13 States, and 48 white stars in the blue carton in the corner of the flag, standing for the whole 48 States. The blue of the flag is known as the "Union," and represents Congress uniting all the States of the vast country of the New World.

Some time before the famous Declaration of Independence, each State adopted a flag of its own. Thus the flag of Massachusetts bore a pine tree; South Carolina a silver crescent and later a rattlesnake; New York a black beaver and Rhode Island an anchor.

The national emblem of America has been slow in coming to its present form, and the various changes through which it has passed tell of the long struggle of the American people for independence.

A Windmill Becomes a Museum

On a road in Provence, France, between Arles and the quarries of Fontvielle, is a hillock, covered with pine trees, on which a poet's admirers have been busy turning a windmill into a museum. It is the little windmill where Alphonse Daudet wrote his famous letters.

Young Daudet came upon the windmill one beautiful spring morning in the latter part of the nineteenth century, as he was rambling along the Rhone River. The place enchanted him and he bought it right away, drawing up the contract of sale himself, for want of a lawyer in the village.

"Sold to Sir Alphonse Daudet, poet in Paris," reads the contract, "the present flour mill is situated in the full heart of Provence on a hill of pine trees and green oaks;

"The said mill has been abandoned for 20 years: it is out of work, covered with wild vines, moss and rosemary up to the tips of its wings;

"The said mill, such as it stands, with its big broken wheel, and its platform of weeds, is being declared by the buyer as suiting his purpose and as able to serve his poetry work, therefore he accepts it as it is."

Mamaï the fifer and Louiset the crossbearer signed the paper. Daudet countersigned it and, overcome with joy, he immediately took possession of his new home. Strange as it may seem there is no mention of price.

The Rabbits' Surprise

"The most surprised of all were the rabbits," he wrote in his first letter. "They had seen the door closed and the walls thick with weeds for so long that they had fancied the race of millers extinguished and had made a sort of headquarters of it. On the night of my arrival there were about 20 of them seated in a ring on the platform and warming their paws in a moonray. I pushed into the garret, and frirt! ! . . . . all the little white bottoms decamped, their tails straight up in the air. I do hope they will come again.

"Someone also very astonished to see me was the tenant of the first floor, an aged owl with the head of a thinker who had been dwelling there for many years. I found him in the upper room, straight and motionless on fallen tiles. He stared at me a moment with his round eyes, then bewildered not to recognize me, he began whooing and shaking the dust off his wings. Those thinkers are all the same, they do not brush themselves. Never mind, such as he is, with his winking, blinking eyes and his scowling look, this silent lodger pleases me still more than anyone else and I have hastened to renew his lease: he is keeping the upper part of the mill with a private entrance by the roof and I reserve to myself the lower room, a round little place, whitewashed like a convent's refectory.

"A lovely wood of pine trees shining with light tumbles along before me. Not a noise. In the far away, one faintly hears the sound of a fife, a curlew through the lavender and a bell of mules on the road. This beautiful landscape of Provence lives on light. And now how could I regret your noisy Paris? I am so comfortable in my mill! It is so exactly what I was looking for, a perfumed and warm little spot, thousands of miles away from the newspapers, the carriages and the fog!"

Daudet settled there, but his fancies often took him on little excursions into the country round about. He joined his friends the Felibres, five or six jolly Provencal writers with innocent childlike laughter. He spent a week end at the home of Frederic Mistral, the poet, his great friend. He passed a day at Aries in the forum surrounded by a throng of drovers and sheperds gathered together to be hired by farmers. He rambled about the Baux, that powdery mass of crumbling ruins, wild rocks, all agleam by "a spectral light which tipped the grass and stones as with a slight sprinkling of snow."

Pleasant Reflections

How delightful it was to return to the mill after one of those lyrical escapades and to lie down on the grass, thinking over the book which would sooner or later be made out of all this, a book in which he would put the murmur that lingered in his ears, the fairylike legends, the reflection of the vibrating light, the perfume of those sunburnt hillsides, a book that he would date from his dear ruin with its shattered and useless sails.

The organizers of the precious little museum do not mention whether the rabbits come back for visits sometimes or whether the owl has left any descendant. But about the little mill is much activity again. A mason was busy mending the stones and repairing the wing, a gardener cleared the weeds and Madame Daudet herself lovingly gathered the things which will help the reconstitution of her husband's earliest library.

Ships of Great Explorers

By Ray J. Marran

Francis Drake, an Englishman, in 1577, heard of the voyage of Magellan's ship, the Victoria, around the world, and decided that he would make a similar trip. He fitted out five ships for his fleet. These ships were larger than Magellan's and were completely equipped with food supplies to last many months.

The flagship of Drake's fleet, in which Drake himself sailed, was at first named the Pelican. The name was later changed to Golden Hind, because one of the English noblemen, who had helped him finance this adventure had a golden deer, or hind, on his coat of arms.

It took Drake 54 days to sail across the Atlantic from England to the coast of Brazil. From there he followed Magellan's route to the southern tip, of South America. It took him 16 days to pass through the Strait of Magellan and into the Pacific ocean.

Instead of finding the Pacific ocean peaceful, as Magellan had, he encountered severe storms, that tossed his big ships around life driftwood.

The Golden Hind and all except one of the other ships rode out the storms and sailed north up the western coast of South America. During this part of the voyage Drake visited the Spanish towns along the west coast of South America and on his return to England brought news of the countries now known as Chile, Peru and Ecuador.

Completed Model of Sir Francis Drake's Ship, the Golden Hind, First English Ship to Sail Completely Around the World

News From the New World

When Drake reached the west coast of North America, he sailed as far north as the State of Oregon now is, then he headed the Golden Hind west and sailed across the Pacific ocean to the Hawaiian Islands, then to the Philippine Islands, then around the Cape of Good Hope in Africa, then north to England. On reaching England, the Golden Hind was the first English ship to sail completely around the world, so Queen Elizabeth rewarded Drake by giving him the title of knight with a coat of arms of his own.

To make a model representative of Sir Francis Drake's ship, the Golden Hind, whittle the hull from a block of soft pine, ¾ inch thick, 1¾ inches wide by 8 inches long. Shape the bow pointed and the stern rounded as shown on the chart of instructions, then attach blocks of pine ½-inch thick by 1¾ inches wide to raise these ends of the model. The lengths of these blocks are indicated on the chart.

Masts and Crow's Nests

Note how the top bow block extends slightly over the prow to represent a wave break; and how access to the deck levels represented by the top surfaces of the bow and stern blocks is indicated by tiny triangular blocks to represent steps, or ship's ladders.

Cardboard rails are attached to the sides of the hull at the deck line. Cut these rails with a step-like top edge to match the steps formed by the blocks at the bow and the stern. Glue in the position indicated on the sketch by a dotted line. Hold in place with pins until the glue dries.

Erect three masts and rig with crow's nests, spars and tissue paper sails as sketched. Rig the masts with thread, fastening the ends of the threads representing rope ladders with narrow strips of cardboard glued to the sides of the hull.

The large, square portholes are represented by gluing ⅜-inch squares of cardboard to the sides of the hull, then painting them black.

This model may be painted in Elizabethan colors; a dark green hull, cream deck, blue step blocks with a lavish trimming of gold bronze decorating the edges of the deck blocks, rails and crow's nests.

(This is the third of six articles of instructions for building ship models which are appearing on this page about twice a month.)

Parts Necessary to Build a Model of the Golden Hind: Hull Block With Bow and Stern Blocks Attached; Masts, Spars and Side Rail. Note Projecting Top of Bow Block—Shaped to Represent a Wave Break

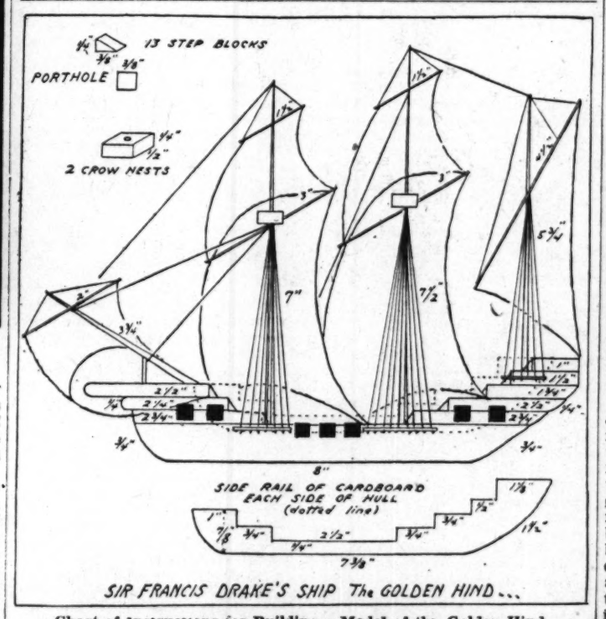
13 STEP BLOCKS
PORTHOLE
2 CROW NESTS
SIDE RAIL OF CARDBOARD EACH SIDE OF HULL (dotted line)
SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S SHIP The GOLDEN HIND...

Chart of Instructions for Building a Model of the Golden Hind

Kings' Nicknames

When the late King George V of England went to Osborne as a naval cadet, the other cadets, following the usual custom, gave to the future King-Emperor the nickname of "Sprat," and as "Sprat" he was known to many intimate friends for the rest of his life.

Later, when his brother, the Duke of Clarence, spent a short time at Osborne, he promptly received the nickname of "Herring." Then came the time for the King's eldest son to go through his training, and after one look at him the cadets gave him the name of "Sardine."

When the present King of England went to Osborne, however, it seemed that the other fellows there had grown tired of conferring fishy names on the members of the Royal Family, and so he was called "Mr. Johnson," because of his serious manner and studious air. Not only did he carry this nickname through Osborne and Dartmouth, but took it with him when he joined H. M. S. Collingwood just before the outbreak of the war. Almost everybody on that warship knew him as "Mr. Johnson," and ordinary naval ratings would frequently address their future monarch by this very sober name.

Talking of His Majesty's names, his real name is a long one—Albert Frederick Arthur George. Once he was asked for his autograph by some children in the island of Barbados in the West Indies.

"Well," he said, "I write awfully badly, and I've got lots of names; do you want 'em all?"

Then, taking the matter into his own hands, and laughing at the anxious little faces around him, the young cadet prince, as he was at that time, wrote, "Albert P." as the quickest way out of the difficulty.

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The Home Forum

Birds in an English Garden

MY HOME was in the birdless north, where stone walls replaced hedges and the woods were rare and wind-whipped. To the south, in an angle of the hills, appeared the Irish Sea; to the east, miles away, the sea was there again, one of the long estuari that cut deep into the land, now filling with the brown tide, now emptying and leaving the sands alive with gulls and wading birds, scavenging along the ebbing water. At times they took a short cut overhead, passing from sea to sea, broad-winged herons with long trailing legs, patterns of grey geese, many sorts of gulls which dropped at times into the garden and paced incongruously among the rose-bushes. Always these gulls were to be seen, quartering the brown hillsides or swirling behind the ploughs and spreading snowily along the red furrows. And once on a cold day there came a clamour as of hounds in full cry and, flying low against a bitter wind, a herd of whooper swans passed over, great flapping white wings and yelping voices. They crossed the shoulder of the green pasture, above the roofs of the slated grey houses, and the yelping died away in the distance.

IN THE WINTER the moors behind us, a brown desolation tinged smokily blue by the heather, were deserted except for the gulls and the creaking grouse and the wide-winged curlew. The lowlands stayed green, flecked with grazing sheep, until for a few days the snow whitened them. Then more birds flocked in to visit us: flocks of chacking grey fieldfares, slenderer redwinged thrushes, sampling the haws and holly-berries, tamed by their hunger, and a hen pheasant and a moorhen skulked amid the ruins of the herbaceous border. Titmice swung on lumps of suet before the windows; and thrushes and blackbirds, starlings and sparrows, finches and buntings, gathered crumbs and picked bones on the windowsills. Bickering went on constantly between the resident robins and two intruders who dashed in, snatched crumbs and were promptly chased out again. Cock Robin with the slight crest laid claim to the bottom of the garden, including the food-table, and Right Robin and Left Robin attempted to extend their frontiers from the upper slope. Yet before the end of one winter two quite new robins had captured the garden, and only Right Robin remained on the shaggy bank beside the road.

SPRING CAME LATE to us. The curlew felt it first and rose high in the air and descended with their wild warbling song, and snipe dashed and twisted in the sky, filling that sound-world of tinkling water with their strange, vibrant bleating. Swallows usually reach the south of England in the first week of April, but they rarely came to us before a fortnight later. Then suddenly they would be there in glory, steely-blue backs flashing about the barns, twittering voices filling the warming air. For some years the brown sand martins came also and dug their burrows along a river-bank; then inexplicably they deserted us, and the beck, although the brown dipper still bobbed on its stones, seemed lonely for lack of those arrowy small creatures that had flecked its surface in their swift flight. Often our first warning that spring had come was the sight of a wheatear, flitting white-rumped among the tumbled stones; or perhaps the song of the little green willow-wren, beginning boldly and falling into a hurried breathless whisper of notes. Then one day a small brown whitethroat rose and jerked above the gorse in excited harsh parody of song, and from a distant wood came the ringing "Cuckoo, cuckoo," and high in the sky the swifts were towering and stooping on stiff curved wings. Then summer had really come.

THE NESTING SEASON was my busy season also, but I could not fail to meet some nests. There was the robin's in the grass bank, four tiny necks that stretched and gaped when my finger came in to visit them; there was a whitethroat nesting in a bramble, starlings in every cranny of the farm walls, a mistle thrush in the spruce, a blackbird in the ivy. In the pond below the garden the moorhen built a floating nest and spent a hunted life, disappearing with a splash and a flutter whenever anyone passed along the road. Farther away was a collapsed iron-mine, a great cave filled with water that dripped from the arch of pinkish-purple rock. On the cliff-face above the cave a kestrel had her nest and rose in a swift dash as one approached; and the little grey rabbits, that fed on the precipitous slope, dodged swiftly down to their homes among the rocks. There were stock-doves there, too, and meadow pipits which rose and spiralled down, singing the sweet monosyllable of their song. Overhead skylarks wheeled like specks in the sky, singing, singing as though they would burst with the overflowing joy within them, and the hawthorns were full of thrushes, speckled breasts that pulsed with their thrice-repeated phrases.

SUMMER WAS BURDENED with its wealth of life. To the lawn pied wagtails came looping and stopped with flapping tails to feed their grey insistent young. Swallows paraded their broods along the wires, young robins with tousled backs and spotted breasts came in at the windows and fluttered about the rooms; and at evening the brown owl sat on the posts of the hen-run, sometimes accompanied by her fluffy grey chick. The sparrows who rose in clouds from hen-run and pea-beds, were a great nuisance. With autumn they all scattered to the harvesting; and, when winter drove them back to the buildings, the house sparrows again took possession, and the tree-sparrows withdrew to the rough ground, shy pairs, neat, reticent and sweet-voiced.

THE CUCKOO WAS gone while it was yet summer. The swifts followed, and the chiffchaff chanted his name monotously among the roses as he shifted southward. Rain and wind covered the grass with the damp spotted leaves of the sycamores, and the swallows gathered and departed. Soon our few summer migrants were gone, and they seemed to leave a great emptiness behind. Coveys of partridges sat at the garden-foot and creaked wintrily; magpies chattered in the gaunt trees, a wren worked noisily among the bushes, and on the posts the black-eyed robins whistled their sweet October song, quarreling out their winter hunting-grounds. Now the starlings passed over in massed battalions, moving well-drilled in a clatter of wings, and in the evening the rooks of Norway came trailing across the sunset, a long wandering path of them filling the sky from horizon to horizon, thousands in sight at once. Their cawing voices and the sharp chuckle of their jackdaw companions pulsed and faded; at last they disappeared into the mist, and the barn-owl came out and flapped up the hedgerows of the low meadows, silent and white-winged in the dusk.

J. S. ERSKINE

Privet Hedge

SINCE life decrees that all things grow,
Proceed according to their line,
Require not of a hedge-row
The virtue of quick-climbing vine,

Yet nature's conscience weighs the cost.
The thrifty hedge attains a goal,
Granted it is not slowed by frost
Or ravaged by a reckless mole—

Plant one: and watch, as seasons ride,
An imperceptibly soft rise,
Like gently-swelling river tide
Stealing upon astonished eyes.

Until one year the flowering bands
Tower above your new-set trees,
Grandchildren reach up eager hands,
For blossoms, first-claimed by the bees!

LAURA BENÉT

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By Courtesy of the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF THE YOUNG MAN (WITH THE CONVERSION OF ST. HUBERT) BY MOSTAERT: *In the Roscoe Collection*

THE refinement of Jan Mostaert's work gives him a special place among the artists of the Dutch school. Although Dutch painting takes a prominent place in the history of art and has produced many works that move us by their beauty, it cannot be described as aristocratic art; that is to say, the men and women portrayed were not aristocrats.

When we study Mostaert's work, we find an element in it which is not precisely Dutch. He better appreciates exterior refinement than do most of his contemporaries; his pictures with figures do not contain those quaint homely beings who constitute the essential element in the paintings of the masters of the Northern and Southern Netherlands.

As far as we know Mostaert's history, he was an exception among his fellow painters, coming, as he did, from noble stock. His relations to the Court of Margaret of Savoy gave him the models he understood best, those he could portray to best advantage. That is why his art is limited, in a sense, and why he is more or less conservative in temperament.

The tradition of book-illustration is never more apparent in any Dutch artist of his period, than in Mostaert. He prefers to place his models half-length in a landscape with a slightly clouded sky. As in miniatures, this landscape is often filled with figures painted with great care. The central figure is solemn and unconscious of the bustle behind him. The latter is merely illustration and often seems to be taken from incidents in the life of a patron saint.

An excellent example of this portraiture is in the Roscoe Collection, in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool. It shows a distinguished-looking young man in well-cut garments, placid and self-possessed. Mostaert has painted the costume with minutest care. A simple black cap covers the man's hair, which is of a reddish hue; a brown cloak with a white collar covers a dark red velvet garment.

We do not know who the young man was. The little scene in the background probably refers to the Christian name of Hubert. A second, but less certain, indication is the castle on the hill which may have belonged to the sitter. We can delight in the beautiful autumnal landscape and the reflection of the animals and trees in the water is excellent. The little figures by the old trees are lively and fine, while the animals are exceedingly well painted.

Although all these accessories are apt to distract attention from the central figure, they enhance our admiration for the refinement of the technique displayed.

Turning Away From the Tumult

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MARY BAKER EDDY, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and Leader of its movement, points out in her work "No and Yes" (p. 1) that men, "when public sentiment is aroused, are liable to be borne on by the current of feeling," and then she gives the following remedy: "They should then turn temporarily from the tumult, for the silent cultivation of the true idea and the quiet practice of its virtues. When the noise and stir of contending sentiments cease, and the flames die away on the mount of revelation, we can read more clearly the tablets of Truth."

How often it is found in human affairs that men are drawn into noisy contention! The stress seems to be urgent, and there appears nothing to do but to continue in the strife for victory. While one remains in the midst of such a conflict, it seems humanly impossible to adjust one's thoughts to the true idea, or to consult reason or wisdom, since the momentum of lending one's aid to the issue involved seems to carry one along with the stream of events. Yet, there are true ideas to be applied in every situation, which alone bring right results.

In Ecclesiastes we read (9:14, 15, 16, 17, 18): "There was a little city, and few men within it; and there came a great king against it, and besieged it, and built great bulwarks against it: now there was found in it a poor wise man, and he by his wisdom delivered the city. . . . Then said I, Wisdom is better than strength. . . . The words of wise men are heard in quiet. . . . Wisdom is better than weapons of war."

A praying Christian will steady his thoughts through true wisdom, and adjust his actions thereto, using every opportunity to pray in quiet, and seeking light on the nature of true existence.

At no time is prayer more needed than in the midst of national and international disquiet, and at a time when important decisions are to be made. The master Christian, in doing his very effective work among the people of Palestine, preached against evil in its many forms, and proved its challenge to be empty pretension by healing the sick and the sinful; and he lovingly instructed and fed the multitude, and sent the people away comforted. At times he welcomed solitude, and spent it in close communion with his Father, continuing sometimes all night in prayer, and coming out of this sanctuary so strengthened and purified that his very presence inspired confidence and healing.

The well-beloved Abraham Lincoln frequently found it necessary to resort to prayer, in order to keep his thought patient and well balanced in the midst of political difficulties. He turned from the tumult for a period of communion with God, seeking divine guidance, and was thereby fitted to cope with his arduous tasks.

It is only when men repair to the sanctuary of earnest prayer that they can behold the eternal verities, the nothingness and unworthiness of evil, and the importance and eternality of good. It is here that they behold the might and majesty of right and find a way to attain it. It is here that they lose their fear that erroneous conditions may be victorious, and become conscious that God alone rules His kingdom with omnipotent wisdom, and that His kingdom is everywhere.

The true Christian knows that there is no place where the divine power is not felt, and where the hand of God may not be traced in the field of contending and seemingly conflicting human interests. "The Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save," firmly avers the prophet (Isaiah 59:1), and great is the number of those who have proved this to be true even in modern times. Reliance on divine power, as especially stressed in the teachings of Christian Science, brings strength to individuals, families, organizations; to rulers, to nations, and to countries; to officials and to the people.

Human duties are diverse. We have need of those who are willing to stand at strategic points in the national interest. We, behind the battle lines, can all pray for God's guidance, thus supporting whatever is right, so that the work of public servants may be done unselfishly, happily, and be productive of good for all.

Christian Science stresses the fact that man, as the beloved son of God, does nothing opposed to the will of God. And the true desire to obey the divine will can alone make the public official happy in his work. Thus may men, individually and generally, trust in God's omniscience and omnipotence, well knowing that divine Principle alone governs. Nothing can wrest the supreme government out of His hands. Then may we confidently and joyously rehearse Mrs. Eddy's lines found on the flyleaf of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures":

"OH! Thou hast heard my prayer;
And I am blest!
This is Thy high behest:—
Thou here, and *everywhere*."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Early Morning

LIE acquiescent, while white thoughts
move through the windows of the eyes,
out, where a million wings arise.

In columns of fluent ice, the wind
swings down the corridors of the air
making a highway fresh and fair
for day.

The fields are full of stars.
And light shows the things that have always been,
and trees acknowledge what they have seen.

Then the feeling of hills comes home to the feet,
the width of the world to an outstretched arm,
a golden joy to the heart's white calm.

HELEN QUITZOW

Må vi vända oss bort från tumultet

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

MARY BAKER EDDY, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap och Ledaren av denna rörelse, påvisar i sitt arbete *Nej och Ja* (sid. 1), att människorna, "när den allmänna sinnesstämningen blivit upprörd, äro . . . benägna att låta sig ryckas med av känsloströmningarna". Och sedan ger hon oss följande botemedel: "De böra då till en tid draga sig undan tumultet för att i tysthet odla den sanna idén och stilla öva dess dygder. När larmet och oron av stridande meningar upphör och lågorna slockna på uppenbarelsens berg, kunna vi tydligare läsa Sanningens lagtavlor."

Hur ofta händer det icke i det mänskliga livet, att människor bliva indragna i larmande konflikter! Trycket verkar pressande, och det tyckes ej vara något annat att göra än att fortsätta kampen för segern. Under det att vi stå mitt uppe i en sådan strid, tyckes det, mänskligt sett, vara omöjligt att bringa våra tankar i överensstämmelse med den sanna idén eller att rådfråga förnuft och vishet, emedan impulsen att inlåta oss på den föreliggande tvistefrågan tyckes draga oss med in i händelsernas ström. Likväl finnes det i varje situation sanna idéer att tillämpa, och dessa allena medföra rätta resultat.

I Predikaren (9:14, 15, 16, 17, 18) läsa vi: "Det fanns en liten stad med få invånare, och mot den kom en stor konung och belägrade den och byggde stora bålverk mot den. Men därinne fanns en fattig man, som var vis; och denne räddade staden genom sin vishet. . . . Då sade jag: Väl är vishet bättre än styrka. . . . De vises ord . . . höras helt stilla. . . . Bättre är vishet än krigsredskap."

En bedjande kristen ger stadga åt sina tankar genom sann vishet och rättar sina handlingar därefter, genom att begagna varje tillfälle till att bedja i stillhet och söka ljus över den verkliga tillvarons natur.

Aldrig är bönen mer nödvändig än under tider av nationell och internationell oro, och då viktiga beslut skola fattas. När de kristnas store Mästare utförde sina mäktiga gärningar bland folket i Palestina, predikade han mot det onda i dess mångahanda former och bevisade genom att hela de sjuka och syndande, att det ondas utmaningar endast voro tomma anspråk; och kärleksfullt undervisade och mättade han skarorna och sände dem ifrån sig vederkvickta. Mången gång sökte han ensamheten och tillbragte den i nära umgängelse med sin Fader, stundom hela natten försänkt i bön, varefter han kom ut ur denna helgedom så styrkt och renad, att hans blotta närvaro ingav förtröstan och helande.

Den högt värderade Abraham Lincoln fann det ofta nödvändigt att taga sin tillflykt till bön för att kunna bevara sin tanke fördragsam och i jämvikt mitt uppe i de politiska svårigheterna. Han vände sig bort från tumultet för en stunds gemenskap med Gud, sökande gudomlig ledning, och blev därigenom rustad att taga itu med sina svåra uppgifter.

Det är endast när människorna taga sin tillflykt till den uppriktiga bönens helgedom, som de kunna se de eviga sanningarna, intigheten och ovärdigheten av det onda, betydenheten och evigheten av det goda. Det är här som de få skåda makten och majestätet hos det rätta och finna en väg att uppnå det. Det är här de bliva befriade från sin fruktan för att felaktiga förhållanden skola kunna bliva rådande, och här skola de bliva medvetna om att Gud allena styr Sitt rike med allsmäktig vishet, och att Hans rike är överallt.

En sann kristen vet, att ingen plats finnes, där den gudomliga makten icke förnimmes och där Guds hand icke kan spåras på området för stridande och synbarligen motstridiga mänskliga intressen. "Herrens arm är icke för kort, så att han ej kan frälsa", säger profeten Jesaja med bestämdhet (Jes. 59:1), och många äro de som hava bevisat detta vara sant även i vår tid. Förlitandet på den gudomliga makten, vilket eftertryckligt framhålles i Kristen Vetenskaps lära, giver styrka åt den enskilde, åt familjer och organisationer, åt de styrande, åt nationer och länder, åt myndigheter och åt folket.

De mänskliga plikterna äro olikartade. Vi behöva personer, som äro villiga att i nationens intresse stå på framskjutna poster. Vi som stå bakom stridslinjen, kunna alla bedja om Guds ledning och sålunda stödja allt som är rätt, så att det arbete, som utföres av det allmännas tjänare, må kunna göras osjälviskt och i glädje samt åstadkomma det som är gott för alla.

Kristen Vetenskap betonar det faktum, att människan såsom Guds älskade barn icke gör någonting, som strider mot Guds vilja. Och endast den sanna önskan att lyda den gudomliga viljan kan göra en allmänhetens tjänare lycklig i sitt arbete. Sålunda kunna människor, individuellt och i allmänhet, förlita sig på Guds allvetenhet och allmakt, väl vetande, att den gudomliga Principen allena styr. Intet kan rycka den högsta styrelsen ur Hans hand. Då kunna vi med förtröstan och glädje upprepa Mrs. Eddys ord på första bladet i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]:

"O, Du har hört min bön,
Och säll är jag!
Detta Din höga lag:
Du här och *överallt*."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Making Up for Disraeli

OF COURSE my own make-up was left to me. I took infinite care in my preparations. I visited every gallery in London where there was likely to be an authentic picture or bust of Disraeli and I made sketches that carefully recorded every line of his face. When I am going to play a new part I devote considerable time at home to the study of my make-up. Unless I can present to myself in person the man I have visualized whilst studying the part I cannot portray him with conviction. When I take my last look in the mirror before going on the stage for a first performance I must be able to say to myself, "There he is; you look like him; now go and behave like him." With Disraeli I felt I had a fairly easy task. My wig had been built in exact imitation, following the lines of drawings I had made from busts in the London galleries. I sat down in my room with my grease paints round me and my sketches before me—and the door barred against intrusion, as usual. I worked with care and precision, registering every line and shadow as my notes directed. It was a long process, but at last it was done, and behold, I didn't look anything like Disraeli!

Flo is always my first and most important critic on my make-up. She has an artist's eye and can generally be relied upon to see at once what is wrong. She knows that after my first experiment is completed I shall unlock my door and come to her and say: "How's that?" So she generally contrives to be sitting in a distant corner of her room that she may get a first impression of me in some perspective. She will say at once, "Your color is too high" (or too pale), or "Your brows are too heavy" (or too close), or some useful criticism of that kind.

On this occasion I went to her in a state of despair. I said, "What's wrong with this make-up? I've done everything I can, and I don't look a bit like him."

Flo took one glance at me and said, "I don't like those trousers."

Of course that was an irritating thing for her to say, when I was worried about my face. I said, "These are my street trousers; I'm not going to wear these for the part; it's my head I'm thinking about, not my legs."

She knew that; the fact is she was so disappointed with my make-up that she wanted to gain time; she knew about the trousers. She said, "Just stand there a moment—just there. Now keep still a moment—don't shuffle and hop about." (Flo gets like that when she's worried.) "Now stand over there." (She's terribly autocratic on these occasions.) She looked at me for a full minute and then said, "You're sure you're not going to wear those trousers?" I only groaned. I knew she was puzzled. "Well, there's something wrong," she said. "Now stand perfectly still and let me look at you." I stood—feeling like a tired horse. Flo screwed up her eyes and at last she said deliberately, "I know what it is. You've been working with all those drawings you made, and you've put all the lines on your face that were on his face."

I said, "Of course I have."

"Well, you see, darling, by a merciful dispensation of Providence, you haven't got his face. His was broader and larger and heavier; so to use all the lines that you found on his face is merely to distort your own. What you have to do is to take out about half of those lines and make use of your own features, using only such lines as will suggest his." Of course she was right. It's strange how those women sometimes get intelligent ideas!—GEORGE ARLISS, in "Up The Years From Bloomsbury, An Autobiography." (Boston: Little Brown.)

Her Grandmother's Treasures

BEFORE me is my great-grandmother's work-box. I remember as a child the delight of being allowed to examine its small treasures; and today I can recapture the thrill as I turn the key, open the lid and smell again the faint sweet scent of old wood. Stretched across the inside of the lid is a silken picture of three ladies, all in Empire frocks. They are elegant ladies, engaged in admiring a length of silk which one of them has draped over her arm.

The box is lined with pink and blue silk. There is the little ivory inch-tape; turn the handle and the faded silk ribbon comes out, each inch decorated with a design in minute black leaves. The ivory spools of thread are still there, and here is an ivory needle-case made in the form of an umbrella—the handle a clenched hand holding a tiny glass—and, as one shuts one eye and peers into it, one sees a picture of Dover Castle. I wonder how many children, during three generations, have begged to be allowed to keep that little bauble! The handle unscrews and inside are some old needles and a bodkin.

The tray can be lifted out and underneath are all sorts of odds and ends: a little pincushion shaped like a star, each point of different colored silk; another like a ball, small enough to hold in the palm of one's hand and yet elaborately beaded in white and silver, red and gold, blue and green and mauve. Here is a silver vinaigrette, the little sponge discolored, but still aromatic; a Bristol enamel box with "May you be happy" inscribed on its lid. A seal in the form of a little gold basket with the imprint HOPE, and another tiny one of a dove bearing an olive branch in its mouth.

Then there is a brooch—a silver filigree frame encircling a picture done in hair—a house, a bridge, a mill-wheel and a weeping willow—the whole thing no bigger than a finger-nail. And at the bottom there is a folded paper, containing a set of tiny paper dolls, each with crinoline skirt beneath which peek pantalets. I have heard that my grandmother, the second possessor of the box, was wonderfully clever with a pair of scissors and a sheet of paper, so these are her handiwork. Perhaps she amused her children with these figures, on just such a foggy afternoon as this, until it got too dark to see as it now gets too dark to write.

L. M.

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Second Section

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1937

Budget Deficit Of $4,000,000 Seen for City

Mansfield Figures Sent to Council Committee for Approval

Loan Forecast

Would Be Fifth Year City Has Borrowed Beyond Its Income

Mayor Mansfield's $37,823,000 city and county budget was sent to the City Council's committee on appropriations for approval this afternoon—and included was a word of advice from Mr. Wilkins Micawber, celebrated character of Dickens' "David Copperfield."

As the committee reviewed the budget, item by item, the experiences of Mr. Micawber, in paying his bills, were recalled. For the committee discovered that expected revenues, apparently like Mr. Micawber's resources, will not be sufficient to meet expenses of the year ahead unless the city borrows some $4,000,000 outside its income.

Should such a loan be sought, 1937 would be the fifth year in a row that the city has had to borrow to carry on its functions.

The 1937 budget, as the Mayor himself indicated in his message to the City Council, does not fully provide for welfare costs out of the tax levy, about $4,000,000 must be found by the city to meet the anticipated relief costs of $8,700,000 for this year, a glance at past experiences indicate.

The Mayor's budget provides for only $4,700,000 for relief expenses.

May Need $6,000,000

Some members of the appropriations committee, furthermore, have speculated upon reductions in certain income to the city this year which may force the Mayor to borrow as much as $6,000,000 to prevent a rise in the tax rate.

In the realization of such posibilities, Mr. Micawber's advice to Master Copperfield on pecuniary matters was recalled with both levity and a touch of irony at the committee's meeting this afternoon.

The occasion for Mr. Micawber's admonishment was the hour of his departure, in the dim London dawn, from a certain neighborhood, an event precipitated by a slight disagreement between Mr. Micawber and his creditors.

After a series of farewell speeches from that gentleman came this declaration:

"My other piece of advice, Copperfield," said Mr. Micawber, "you know. Annual income 20 pounds; annual expenditure 19 pounds, result: happiness.

"Annual income 20 pounds, annual expenditure 20 pounds ought 6, result: misery."

In the past four wears, had Mr. Micawber been Mayor of Boston, by his own definition he would have probably found the city's finances at least tinged with misery.

Borrowing Since 1933

Since 1933 the city has borrowed approximately $27,400,000 outside its tax levy, that is, in addition to the money raised by taxation. According to some financial experts, the third mayor to succeed Mr. Mansfield, the man who is mayor in 1949, will still be paying the city's expense bill of 1937.

These were some of the facts placed before the City Council's committee this afternoon.

As the Mayor outlined his budget, the city's expenditures will be about $57,000 less than last year. But the county expenses have risen $50,000. Therefore the combined budget which the committee must approve, is only $7000 less than 1936. And as the Mayor himself indicated, either a supplementary budget must be passed, or else a loan order of $4,000,000, more or less, must be negotiated.

Thus the budget, as it now lays before the committee, is not complete.

In the budget as submitted, the Mayor has provided for expenses of $739,600 which the city did not have last year. Additions have been made to the personnel of the police and fire departments costing $264,000. An addition to the equipment of the Boston City Hospital cost $330,000. Lesser additional items made up the balance.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and continued cold tonight; Friday cloudy and slightly warmer; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 20's; moderate west to southwest winds.

Maine: Fair tonight; Friday partly cloudy; slowly rising temperatures.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; slowly rising temperatures.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; slowly rising temperatures Friday and in the west portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west and northwest winds tonight, shifting to southwest on Friday; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	26	Minneapolis	12	10
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	36	36
Chicago	7	16	New York	20	18
Denver	36	36	Norfolk	26	26
Helena	26	22	Philadelphia	22	20
Jacksonville	38	38	St. Louis	30	28
Kansas City	32	32	San Francisco	46	44
Los Angeles	56	54	Washington	20	20
Miami	54	54			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T., Feb. 11.
B—Minimum, Feb. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:29 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Friday, 11:48 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:39 p. m.

Crowded Boston Piers Force Ships to Anchor

Boston News Today

Need of Greater Facilities Shown

Need of additional pier facilities was brought forcefully to the attention of Boston port interests today when ships were forced to drop anchor in the harbor for lack of berthing space.

Practically all available wharf space is occupied with full and general cargo. Possible diversion of some established services looms, as impatient steamship agents fretted at the delay in obtaining docking space, shipping men said.

Anchored on the East Boston tracks today is the German freighter Hameln, in from South America yesterday, and scheduled to tie up at pier No. 47, Mystic docks. The berth was occupied by another ship and the Hameln was forced to drop a mud-hook in the harbor until late today before a berth could be secured.

Another freighter, a Norweigian motor-ship, Hoegh Transporter from Mediterranean ports, several days late, reported by radio that she would arrive in the lower harbor at midnight tonight with 1450 tons of cargo for Boston. A big outward freight awaits the vessel here; consequently officials of the line are anxious to turn the xessel around as rapidly as possible in an effort to make up part of the time lost by battling with gales. But because Mystic docks are crowded, a berth for this craft will not be available until tomorrow night, which spells heavy expense for the owner because of overtime pay for longshoremen and other workers, shipping men declared.

Hurley Frowns On 'Patronage'

A new system of bestowing patronage was announced to House and Senate Democrats invited to a luncheon today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley. Under the plan in force during the Curley Administration job seekers applied at a central employment office established by the Governor to which all lists were submitted. Now, however, the new Governor announced, jobs will be bestowed by heads of departments themselves.

"I am not interfering with department heads," Governor Hurley told the legislators. "I have put them on their own responsibility. When positions open up in their departments and you go looking for positions for your constituents and are told that the Governor's office has a list, my answer is 'No.'

"Patronage belongs to the Legislature."

Local Sledding Prospects Remote

It begins to look as though many of those Christmas-present sleds, toboggans and skis will preserve the pristine glory of their new varnish until another summer season has rolled by G. Harold Noyes, chief meteorologist of the Boston Weather Bureau, stated this morning that "there is no immediate indication that we will get any real winter in Boston this year."

"Even if we should get any snow," he continued, "it probably won't last, because the sun is getting hotter, the days are growing longer and the soil is thoroughly warm."

Just about the only place where children could play in the snow anywhere near Boston today would be on the decks of ships out at sea. Mr. Noyes reported that a blizzard was raging over the ocean between Nantucket and Halifax.

Only two inches of snow has fallen in Boston since the official beginning of winter—though about four inches fell in November. The total of seven inches since last summer is the lowest since the winter of 1875-76 when 10 inches were recorded for the whole season—the least ever noted in the annals of the bureau.

If no considerable quantity of snow falls during the rest of February and March, as seems highly probable, there is a good chance that this winter will hang up an all-time record for unseasonableness.

The temperature this morning was 26 degrees at 7:30 a. m. The forecast for this evening is continued coolness and for tomorrow cloudy and warmer.

Purchasing Power Rise Is Reported

More than 50 per cent of Massachusetts industrial workers are now enjoying greater purchasing power than they had in 1929, it was reported today by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, which claimed the buying power of these employees had been boosted by $750,000 a year.

The increase for some of these workers has been slight, however, the survey indicated, and not always the result of wage increases, but in many cases has come about because of reductions in hours of labor or a decline in the cost of living.

The survey was based on replies from 400 firms, representing 150,000 to 175,000 workers.

The 50 per cent figure was made up by including employees who were receiving more money for the basic work week in October, 1936, than in October, 1929; those who received the same weekly pay, but worked fewer hours per week; and those who worked the same hours and received the same pay, but profited by a 14 per cent decline in the cost of living.

Republican Held As Re-Elected

Republican control of the Massachusetts Senate loomed as a major factor in the contested election of Senator George W. Stanton, Fitchburg Democrat, as the special Senate elections committee was prepared today to report in favor of unseating Senator Stanton and declaring Edward H. Nutting, Leominster Republican, re-elected.

The three Republicans on the committee, Senators George G. Moyse of Waltham, Newland H. Holmes of Weymouth and Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, voted in favor of Mr. Nutting's election, while the two Democrats, Senators Edward C. Carroll of Boston and Eugene H. Giroux of Somerville, backed Senator Stanton's claims.

Office Force Cut Ordered by FHA

Twelve persons must be discharged from the local Federal Housing Administration office by Monday, John J. Malley, state administrator, announced today after receiving notice of a necessary budget cut from Stewart MacDonald, national administrator in Washington.

Title 1 of the Act, covering modernization of credit plans, expires April 1, Mr. Malley stated, and Congress has made no provision for extending it.

State Dominates Municipality

Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders

Rhode Island Capitol

Architectural Landmark on Height Overlooking City of Providence

Bill to Abolish Capital Penalty Urged in Hearing

Legislative Hearings

Capital punishment was termed an obstruction to swift justice, an archaic relic of the dark ages which has failed as a deterrent to murderous crime, and declared to be responsible for sensational, lurid murder trials by speakers before the legislative committee on the judiciary today.

The committee was hearing four bills either to abolish the death penalty entirely or to provide an alternative penalty of life imprisonment, with the jury given the power to decide the punishment.

The principal proponents were Herbert C. Parsons, president of the Massachusetts Council of the Abolition of the Death Penalty; Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann, executive secretary of the council, who was represented by her husband, Mr. Ehrmann, who fought for several years for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Law Defended

Capital punishment was defended by E. W. Bumstead of the Massachusetts Civic Alliance who said that the states of Colorado, Vermont, Tennessee, Oregon and Missouri had adopted laws abolishing the death penalty only to find that such penalties were required by current conditions. Missouri, he said, had even gone so far as to call a special session of the Legislature in the middle of the summer to repeal the anti-capital punishment statute.

Mr. Bumstead's arguments were supported by Samuel W. Mendum of Woburn.

By letter came support for abolition from Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing Prison, New York, long an opponent of capital punishment; Austin H. McCormick, commissioner of correction in New York city; Dr. Sheldon Glueck, Harvard University authority on crime problems, and Henry M. Woodring, Secretary of War.

"Investigation and study of the subject of capital punishment conclusively proves the death penalty, in itself, to be no actual deterrent. The most potent crime deterrent lies in the fear of detection; not in the severity of codes, as history abundantly shows . . .

An Uncertainty

"Capital punishment has never been and never can be anything but an uncertainty. It is a punishment for revenge, for retaliation, not for protection. The idea of punishment of any type as retribution is gradually disappearing. History condemns capital punishment. It must not be forgotten that the death penalty has been tried before on a colossal scale, adjudged and found wanting.

"It is a fallacy to believe that life imprisonment means a short term of years and then parole. Death fades into insignificance when compared with life imprisonment."

From Mr. Ehrmann came the declaration that "capital punishment is conducting a sit-down strike

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

'Dangerous Precedent' Seen In Supreme Court Proposal By Harvard Law Professors

President Roosevelt's proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court attacks the vital independence of the judiciary which for three centuries has bulwarked American and British democracy, and thus sets a dangerous precedent by which a less reliable president can march to dictatorship. This sentiment, expressed in measured phrases and careful accents, marked the general reaction of Harvard Law School professors today, when questioned on the President's proposal.

"The question is not whether the legislation which the President desires to have sanctioned by the court is or is not desirable," said Prof. Edward Warren, speaking vigorously. "The question is whether he is justified in changing the personnel of the court so as, practically speaking, to ensure that such sanction will be given. It should be clear to all who do not have and use a convenient blind eye that the main object of the legislation is to pack the court. I believe it to be wholly improper ever to use such a means to an end.

Independence Attack

"This is an attack upon the independence of the judiciary," explained Professor Warren, whom decades of law graduates know as the school's authority on property law. I grew up in the belief that the attempts of the Stuart kings of England to interfere with the independence of the judiciary were to be condemned, and I had supposed it was an American tradition, cherished by the great bulk of the American people, that that kind of thing was not to be tolerated. If this were adopted, the respect and confidence of the people in our highest court would inevitably be seriously impaired.

"The most important object of the proposals," he concluded, "has been associated with some other proposals for judicial reform which merit adoption. But the main proposition should not be seen in a light reflected from the minor points. I am not in favor of a New Deal with stacked cards."

Quick estimates by various professors as to how the faculty stood generally on the President's plan varied from those who conjectured almost unanimous opposition to those who predicted a moderate majority against it. Prof. Felix Frankfurter, prominent New Deal adviser and mentioned as a possible Court appointee if the President succeeds, has preferred to make no statement. Nor has Thomas Reed Powell, the school's Constitutional Law authority, spoken.

Not the Remedy

Prof. Erwin N. Griswold, taxation authority, who was in Washington until 1934 as special assistant to the Attorney General, declared himself "strongly against" the proposal. "I have disagreed with the majority of the Supreme Court's decisions against the New Deal. But this is not the way to remedy matters," he said.

"This sets the precedent for packing the court, which a less reliable President may use to his personal advantage. Through the appointment of additional Supreme Court justices, the court can be reduced to absolute impotence. In this state of affairs, a dictator can easily ride to power in the White House."

Prof. E. Merrick Dodd, business law authority, refused to take such an oppositionist viewpoint. "I personally feel that the people voted for and that the country needs, a broader Federal power than the Supreme Court, through its decisions during President Roosevelt's first term, have permitted it," he declared.

"To get this broader federal power by means of the President's proposition will admittedly lower the prestige of the Court. But this is the only speedy way. The question resolves itself to this: Do we need added federal power so urgently that we must take this swift route, or shall we take the slower road of a constitutional amendment?"

Amendment Favored

Several professors revealed a strong conviction that some sort of constitutional amendment is needed. But they felt such an increase of federal power should be put up to the electorate in a straightforward manner. "Perhaps we are ready for the direct democracy of the British parliamentary system, without the check-rein of the Supreme Court," one professor said. "If so, an amendment to that effect should clearly state the issue, so that general discussion could mold the nation's opinion." November's mandate, in this pedagogue's opinion, gave no sanction for any "tampering" with the court.

A number of professors agreed that the age provision of the President's scheme was wise. Had the plan to appoint companion judges for those who fail to retire at 70 been proposed at a time when the court and President were not at swords' points, the nation might have acclaimed it as progressive legislation, one professor remarked.

Constitution Set For Amendment In R. I. Reform Drive

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11—With Rhode Island's budget problems shelved temporarily, while a House committee examines the 1937-38 appropriation bill, Gov. Robert E. Quinn and leaders in both houses have raised once more the issue of amending the State Constitution.

That document, dating back to 1842, has survived the pullings and haulings of many political campaigns and the attacks of liberal Legislatures, with only a few minor changes. Leaders of both parties agree that revision is necessary. The issue is, how far should the revision go and how can the changes best be made?

Adding confusion to an already perplexing problem is the barrage of proposed amendments tossed into the legislative mill. Governor Quinn is openly supporting six of these proposed changes. Ten others have been introduced, and still others are being drafted.

Two years ago a campaign was waged on the proposal to hold a constitutional convention. Gov. Theodore Francis Green, now United States Senator, urged the convention as the most efficient method for transforming the antiquated Constitution into a modern document.

Convention Idea Rejected

The people settled the issue at the polls, rejecting the convention plan. There was some doubt about the legality of the convention anyhow, for the Rhode Island Constitution is one of the few state constitutions which has no provision for a convention. It can be changed, according to its own wording, only by amendments.

The process of amending, also, is a complicated one. Four steps are provided. The Legislature must approve the amendment. Secondly, the amendment must be advertised and published at the polls, together with names of legislators who voted for and against it, so the people may vote. Thirdly, the Legislature must pass the amendment again.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Ouster Sought Of Eight Men Curley Named

Tax Group Says Income Tax Appointees Hold Jobs Illegally

Salaries Held Up

Letter of Appointment Is Declared Dated Back to Meet Requirement

Wholesale removal of those state officials who were given positions by former Gov. James M. Curley in the closing days of his incumbency appeared likely to State House observers today following issuance of a challenge by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations as to the legality of the appointments.

The challenge, directed at eight specific appointments, was sent to Gov. Charles F. Hurley yesterday and resulted immediately in the Executive Council withholding its approval of warrants for salaries of those concerned.

The chief targets were Alfred L. Smith, William A. Murphy, George B. Underwood, Donald R. Desmond and Thomas A. McDonough, former assistant secretaries to Governor Curley, and Patrick J. Hurley, cousin and former secretary to former Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley. All are employed in the income tax division, so-called political "kindergarten."

Others Challenged

The other two appointees whose right to state positions are challenged are John D. Wright, former member of the State Board of Tax Appeals, and appointed by Mr. Curley as senior legal assistant to the board, and Elliot Earl, who was made technial expert adviser to the board by the former Governor.

The challenge against the appointment of the six income tax division employees is based on the charge that Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, at Mr. Curley's request, appointed the six on Jan. 6 but dated the appointing letter back to Nov. 30 to make the appointments legal.

The case against Mr. Wright and Mr. Earl is based on the contention they were installed in illegally created positions.

In the case of the six income tax division employees, Reginald W. Bird, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, claimed the dating back of the letter was necessary to place the six men on the payroll before Nov. 30, end of the fiscal year.

Bird Charges

Mr. Bird charged the letters were antedated to avoid the prohibitions of the state law, which reads:

"No public officer or board shall incur a new or unusual expense—increase a salary or employ a new clerk, assistant or other subordinate unless a sufficient appropriation to cover the expense thereof has been made by the General Court."

If the Federation is successful in proving its case in this particular matter, Norman MacDonald, executive director of the federation, said today the organization would be ready to challenge the appointment of several other persons.

In the letter to Governor Hurley the federation referred frequently to the decision made recently by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, that the appointments were legal but the salaries established were illegal because they did not conform to set State standards.

Reversal Forecast

The federation president contended that the State Commission on Administration and Finance, which originally challenged the appointees, neglected to place the newly presented evidence before the attorney-general, believing it immaterial at the time. However, Mr. Bird said he believed with this new evidence the attorney-general would reverse his opinion.

To back his contention that the appointments were not made until Jan. 6, Mr. Bird pointed out that numerous department heads were asked to provide positions for these six men shortly before the Governor's term of office ended.

"Furthermore," he wrote, "the notices of appointment, dated Nov. 30, 1936, reached neither the Governor and Council nor the Commission on Administration and Finance until Jan. 6, 1937."

In addition, it was pointed out, investigation by the administration and finance commission will disclose that in other years the law on appointments had been violated "in many state departments, both with and without antedating, and are in consequence invalid, and that many payments have been made in violation of the law.

"Notable are 10 appointments as deputy income tax assessors and three as income tax assessors in Dec. 1935, and Jan. 1936, nine of which were antedated to Nov. 30, 1935, and some of which were at salaries higher than the minimum."

The Federation has requested the Governor to request the State Commissioner on Administration and Finance to make a full investigation of the appointments. Upon completion of the investigation the report would be sent to the Governor to be referred to the Attorney General for a new decision.

Shucks! Empire State Building 'Ain't Much of a Hill' After All

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Manhattan's tallest mountain peak — the tower of the Empire State Building—was just an ordinary barn-high hill today so far as a mountain-climbing farmer from Vermont was concerned.

The farmer, A. W. Aldrich of Weathersfield, admitted that while the Empire State Building was steeper, Vermont mountains were higher and stiffer. Besides them, he said, the Empire State Building represented just something to scale for a before-breakfast walk.

A slight, short man who uses neither tobacco nor alcohol, Mr. Aldrich skipped easily up the 102 stories of the world's tallest building in 36 minutes flat. Attendants described his feat as a world record and marveled that Mr. Aldrich made the climb without appearance of strong exertion.

Back in his home state, Mr. Aldrich likes to climb the hills near his 100-acre farm, but most of them are higher than the Empire State Building's 1248 feet. In fact, he was a little contemptuous of the landmark to which all of Manhattan looks with pride. He told reporters that scaling such an unimposing "hill" was less than an ordinary day's event except for the peculiar circumstances of its location within a big city.

The desire to climb the tall skyscraper came when Mr. Aldrich fulfilled the urge of most tourists and made his way to the observation tower of the most prominent feature of New York City's skyline for a look about the surrounding country. He felt sure it was a reasonably good view, reminding him of long vistas from lofty elevations in Vermont.

Then the thought came to him that since he had already climbed some of the tallest mountains of his home state, it would be no trick at all to climb the highest building in the world.

From resolution to such a feat, however, is not easy of accomplishment in the Empire State building, for the management doesn't open its stairways to everyone and is deaf to demands of ambitious mountain climbers. Eventually Mr. Aldrich

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Filene Says Consumer Co-ops Are No Threat to Capitalism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The American development of consumer co-operatives is not a threat to the present capitalistic system, but the means of saving it from its own bad features and of using it to bring both capital and labor across "the threshold of the friendliest civilization the world has ever known," Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, declared in a radio address broadcast from here last night over a coast-to-coast network.

Mr. Filene recently set aside $1,000,000 for the promotion of consumer co-operation in the United States. Referring to this, he said: "Because I arranged it so that I could not make any personal profits out of this investment, it seemed to many that I was breaking with our whole American business system and aiming to set up a non-profit co-operative system in its place.

"I was not. I invested that million dollars because I am a business man, and because I had been studying the chart of American business progress. I am convinced, and I can prove, that the growth of the consumer co-operative movement in America will greatly help American business, and although it will undoubtedly bring about great improvements and changes in our business methods these changes will be as helpful to business in general as they will be to the average customer."

America Develops

Some opponents of the co-operative idea have insisted, Mr. Filene declared, that it originated in Europe and therefore necessarily has no place in the American scheme of things. "But," he said, "that is nonsense. Radio was first discovered in Europe, but it is in America that it has reached its highest development. The automobile was also a European invention, but it was in America, not in Europe, that the automobile revolutionized our whole way of life.

"We have heard much about the American way of life—as if the life which we have lived at some particular period were this American way. All American history proves the contrary. The American way of life, from the time of the first settlers, has been a way of rapid and constant change."

Breaks Barriers

Co-operation, he declared, breaks down the barriers built upon outdated fears and assumed conflicts, and allows a free, unobstructed flow of goods and money, permitting the healthy functioning of the capitalistic system in the production, distribution and consumption of goods.

The establishment of co-operative stores as the movement begins to spread in America does not threaten existing merchandising agencies, Mr. Filene insisted. It merely induces them to find ways of eliminating wastes and excessive costs of distribution, enabling them, too, to give the public more for its money—and so enabling the public itself to make many more purchases in both co-operative and more specialized stores.

"And that is what we all want—business men quite as much as their customers," he continued. "For if the American people cannot buy according to their new capacity to produce, the machines must run at a very small fraction of their capacity, thus creating unemployment, general business depression, and poverty in the midst of plenty."

Flood Control Conference For Connecticut Valley

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11 (AP)—Engineers of the Massachusetts Planning Board held a conference this morning with Col. Mason Young of the U. S. Engineers' office here on details of the flood control plans in the Connecticut Valley. They announced after the meeting that no important decision had been reached but that comparative engineering data had been studied.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Hamlet." Shakespeare tragedy, starring John Gielgud and Judith Anderson. Staged by Guthrie McClintic. Costumes by Jo Mielziner. 8:10. Special matinee tomorrow, 2:10 sharp.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN—"Garden of Allah," with Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. 1, 4, 7:10, 10. Also "Kelly the Second," with Patsy Kelly. 2:40, 5:50, 8:50. Tomorrow: "That Girl From Paris," with Lily Pons. Also "Wanted: Jane Turner," with Lee Tracy and Gloria Stuart.

TREMONT—Dick Powell and Joan Blondell in "Broadway Gondolier." 8:45, 11:50 a. m., 3:11, 6:32, 9:58. Also "Annie Oakley," with Barbara Stanwyck and Preston Foster. 10:20 a. m., 1:28, 4:46, 8:12.

MEMORIAL—"The Plough and the Stars," featuring Barbara Stanwyck, Barry Fitzgerald, Denis O'Dea, Eileen Crowe, Arthur Shields and F. J. McCormick. 10:32 a. m., 12:36, 2:29, 4:32, 6:36, 8:39. Preview of Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda in "You Only Live Once."

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Black Legion," with Humphrey Bogart. Fenway: 1:50, 4:35, 7:15, 10. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "The Holy Terror," featuring Jane Withers. Fenway: 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

BOSTON — "Condemned Row," with Preston Foster, Ann Dvorak and John Beal. 10:53 a. m., 1:44, 4:39, 7:32, 10:25. Stage: Olsen and Johnson.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"15 Maiden Lane," with Claire Trevor and Cesar Romero. 9:05, 5:10, 8:10. "March of Time," 3:20, 6:20 9:30. Also "Garden of Allah," starring Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. 3:45, 6:45, 9:55.

MODERN—"One in a Million," featuring Sonja Henie. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

Music

SYMPHONY HALL — Recital by Kirsten Flagstad, soprano, Edwin McArthur, accompanist. 8:15.

REPERTORY HALL — Composer's Forum-Laboratory, featuring Edward Walker Jenkins. 264 Huntington Avenue. 8:15.

BRIGHTON WPA CONCERT — Boston Concert Band, William A. Barrington-Sargent conducting. Auspices of the Roosevelt Club of Ward 22. Thomas Gardner Hall, Aldie Street. 8.

WEST ROXBURY WPA CONCERT—West Roxbury Community Orchestra, Robert Gould Shaw School, Mt. Vernon Street. 8.

Other Events

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — W. A. O. Gross on "Kent's Island — Outpost of Science." 3 Joy Street. 7:30.

CITY CLUB — Bradford Washburn on "Aerial Exploration in the Unknown Yukon." Illustrated. 7:45.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Open meeting. R. A. Kirkpatrick on "Boulder Dam." Boston Public Library. 8.

CRESSEY LECTURE — Prof. George B. Cressey on "Nature's Gifts to China." Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue. 4.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Funds Sought As New Hospital Board Is Seated

As five new trustees, appointed by Governor Hurley, took up their duties today, officials of the Boston State Hospital at Mattapan turned their attention to the question of obtaining funds for the renovation of hospital buildings and the improvement of food supplied to the 2300 patients.

With personal controversies apparently at an end, officials were free to work out the practical details of remedying dangerous, unsanitary and inefficient conditions uncovered by investigators.

The five new trustees were sworn in at the State House at 11 a. m. by Governor Hurley.

"In appointing you distinguished citizens," the Governor said to the trustees, as he gave them the oath of office, "I do so with the confidence of the people of the Commonwealth that you will assist the mentally sick so that they be properly fed, that sanitation be improved and that their treatment ever be humane.

"I appreciate the fact you have assumed a great responsibility, and I know the Commonwealth will benefit by your services."

Meeting Planned

It was announced the trustees will hold their first meeting tonight at Mattapan.

In event the resignations of the remaining two members of the old board of trustees are not received "in the next few days," Governor Hurley said, they "will be removed" from office. The two who have not resigned are: Mrs. Katherine L. Devine, of Milton, and Thomas F. Fallon, of Hyde Park.

Dr. Harold F. Norton, superintendent of the institution, has said that double appropriations will be required for food, supplies and building repairs.

To support this statement, officials called attention to an official report, made last September, asserting that the mental hospital is a virtual firetrap, owing to inflammable wooden floors and walls, lack of sprinklers, presence of empty fire extinguishers, porous fire hose and inaccessible exits.

Pointing out that numerous farmers, mechanics and other employees are kept on the pay rolls unnecessarily when idle, observers suggested that some of these funds could be used for improvements to buildings.

Funds wasted on supplies, reported "missing" by State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, could be used to purchase better food for inmates, it was said.

Trustees Confirmed

The new non-salaried trustees, whose appointments were confirmed by the executive council, are: Miss Josephine E. Thurlow, Cambridge, chairman, retiring superintendent of Cambridge Hospital; Dr. Jeremiah A. Greene, Cambridge; Dr. Thomas J. Scanlan, Boston, who resigned as trustee of Foxboro State Hospital to accept the appointment; Harry Berman, Brookline, vice-president of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, and Alexander M. Sullivan, Boston, business manager of the Boston school committee.

Turning his attention to other mental hospitals, the Governor summoned the trustees of Wrentham State School for Feeble-minded Children to his office. He said a "serious condition" was reported there, which he wished to investigate.

STARRING FUR CAPES

From Your Fur Coat

Fur capes fashioned by Edwards the Furrier are playing a leading role this season . . . with suits, coats, dresses and evening gowns. With every appearance they steal the show . . . winning the applause of the most exacting fashion critics with their dramatic style, fine workmanship, and economy. Fur capes made from your old furs, including lining, for only $7.50. Stunning fur jackets, $15. Fur coats remodelled, $20.

$7.50

Fur Coats relined, including material, $8.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

By His Excellency

CHARLES F. HURLEY

GOVERNOR

A PROCLAMATION

1937

On February 12, 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin on the far frontier in Kentucky. Early deprived of both parents, he spent his childhood in acute poverty. Self taught, save for the guiding principles impressed upon his young mind by his excellent mother, Lincoln, in spite of defeat and discouragement on the way, rose to the highest place in the gift of his people, the Presidency.

His material success may well be a beacon of promise to every boy in the land; but far more brilliantly shine out to lead us all those qualities of mind and heart which won for him a unique place in history. Love of truth, complete absence of selfishness, the belief that by serving his fellowmen he best served his God, patience under almost unbearable provocation, these are the virtues which in Lincoln are held out as models to our youth, rich and poor. Sprung from the common people, he was ever the champion of the downtrodden white man and the shackled black man, but he never played the demagogue; never fawned upon the multitude. His public life is a high exemplar for every man who would serve his country well in the arena of politics.

As in every crisis of our national history, Divine Providence has raised up a leader, so when the nation faced disruption and ruin in the dreadful Civil War, God gave us Abraham Lincoln to save the Union to make possible all the happiness which since has flowed from his sacrifices.

It was fitting that the Legislature of the Commonwealth should enact that the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth be marked in an especial manner to perpetuate in the Commonwealth the memory of the public service and the virtues of the martyr President.

Now, therefore, I, Charles F. Hurley, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, proclaim Friday, February 12, 1937, as

Lincoln Day

Let the people throughout the Commonwealth, if they are unable to gather in their churches and meeting places, pause during the day to consider the virtues and the self-sacrificing services of the savior of the republic. Especially in our schools let the pupils hear again the story of Lincoln. Let them hear again the Gettysburg Address, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the inspired words of the Second Inaugural.

GIVEN at the Executive Chamber, in Boston, this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first.

CHARLES F. HURLEY.

By His Excellency the Governor,

FREDERIC W. COOK,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

God Save The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Member of Crew Of Zavorah Back

Back to Boston this morning on the Canadian National Steamship Lady Rodney came Paul D. Rust, one of five adventure seekers who put out from Woods Hole last November on the two-masted schooner Zavorah with the objective of the voyage veiled in secrecy.

This secrecy was strictly maintained by Mr. Rust as he stepped ashore from the Lady Rodney. In answer to queries as to the whereabouts of the expedition and his reasons for leaving it, he remarked simply, "I'm glad to be back home. I enjoyed the voyage up from Kingston, Jamaica"—and other words to that effect.

His return deepens the mystery of the Zavorah's voyage—which in November was stated to be to Bermuda, Haiti, Panama and San Pedro, Calif. There were rumors that a treasure hunt of some kind was in prospect, although these were neither confirmed nor denied by the skipper, Charles J. Hubbard, former Harvard football captain, or by either of his fellow adventurers.

Mr. Rust was one of 45 passengers who disembarked from the Lady Rodney this morning on her arrival from Kingston, Nassau and Bermuda. She carries a few more on to Halifax.

Vermont Climber

(Continued from Page 9)

made his wishes known and some official was intrigued enough with the possibility of turning loose a mountain climber on the cascades of 2400 stairway steps to give the necessary permission.

The Vermonter looked upward from his start on the first floor and decided then and there to take off his overcoat. It was a good forethought, because on the tenth floor Mr. Aldrich removed his hat, and off came his coat at the 15th. Thereafter he carried the coat over his shoulder and observers said he failed to show fatigue.

One thing Mr. Aldrich forgot was a map of this building, but being used to finding his way along mountain trails, it might not have been much help anyhow. As it was, he got lost in the tangled maze of staircases and had to hunt for a place to climb from the twenty-fifth floor. The interruption kept his time to 20 minutes for the first 41 stories. He made the balance of the way in only 16 minutes.

Arriving at the 102d floor, Mr. Aldrich met the amazed Mrs. Julia Chandler, manager of the observation tower. But he was bashful over praise of his climb.

"Shucks," he said, "we wouldn't call that a mountain in Vermont."

Spargo to Deliver Lincoln Day Talk To Women Republicans

John Spargo, author, frequent defender of persecuted racial and religious minorities and active worker in Vermont historical activities, will give the Lincoln Day address at the Women's Republican Club at 46 Beacon Street tomorrow. He plans to deal with the present condition of the Republican Party.

Mr. Spargo contends that the primary cause of the party's recent decline is a lack of courage to avow and defend a principle at any cost. He believes, he declares, that victory belongs to the side willing to risk defeat for the sake of conviction.

Early in his career Mr. Spargo was one of a small group co-operating with Zola and others on the defense side of the celebrated Dreyfus case in France. He has consistently opposed anti-Semitism and similar discriminatory movements. Today he is one of the most outspoken opponents of the New Deal.

He is a close friend of former President Hoover and was well acquainted with Calvin Coolidge and Woodrow Wilson.

What's Going On in the Arts

Grace Horne Galleries

The three exhibitions at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street, reveal again the elastic policy of these galleries, which show many interesting and provocative phases of contemporary art. One may not sit back passively at this particular picture mart, for the exhibits invariably challenge, provoke or inspire the visitor. Subjects of inquiring interest during these weeks are Russell Cheney, New Englander; Karl Zerbe, New Englander-by-adoption, and Pierre Dubaut, Parisian specialist in equine portraiture.

Russell Cheney has long been an artist of interest on our horizon. Where his pictures hang, we may invariably expect a buoyant portrayal of the countryside, a bright and engaging depiction of flowers, a sympathetic and vigorous representation of rugged persons. Mr. Cheney has developed for his purpose a forceful style based upon the Cézanne tradition of a mobile, salient, plastic design. His eye discerns with notable sensitiveness the pattern which links houses to trees to streams to boats, which enfolds and includes the details of a panorama in firm but flexible grasp. While the subjects seem plain, passing scenes, they are enlivened by thoughtful arrangement and alacrity of presentation. This dynamic quality is what is lacking in conventional painters, who are passive, uncommunicative and who do not—may we coin the phrase—see creatively. Mr. Cheney heartens us, for he has emerged from the tradition of our academicians, yes, emerged, and has taken advantage of the ideas which have been maturing elsewhere in the world of art.

There are included among his themes scenes of the Portsmouth waterfront, scenes of mills and riverways. The New Englander will recognize this familiar countryside, the peculiar houses and atmosphere. Mr. Cheney has captured the native feeling poignantly.

Most of Karl Zerbe's gouaches were commented on in this column when they were shown in Cambridge last autumn. The tenuous, diaphonous, illusory handling of Mr. Zerbe is something to which some spectators may find it difficult to grow accustomed. These gouaches are evocations in color, patterns based on scenes of Mexico which evolve from a slight faithfulness to the subject viewed, and a greater obedience to the artist's fancy. The colors are sulphurous, thereal, earthy, macabre, exotic. The pigment is spread like a vapor through which there are trickles, streaks, dots, blots of constrating tone. The drawing is slight, merely suggested; the form alluded to in a casual way. A tinctured vapor conveys the essential idea.

M. Dubaut provides engaging scenes of polo, jockeys, horses, drawn in line and wash with emphasis upon points of the game, and aesthetic delights which are addressed particularly to horsemen. The pictures do not hold the lay visitor on the basis of technical interest primarily. D. A.

New Motion Pictures

"The Yellow Cruise," the new film at the Fine Arts Theater, is one of the most interesting and exciting adventure pictures we have seen. It is the photographic record of an amazing motor trek across Asia by two French caravans, one of which battled its way through Himalayan passes while the other was being detained by a Chinese war lord after completing only part of its route.

Probably the most remarkable feature of "The Yellow Cruise" is the natural element of drama which has been so painstakingly and artistically caught by the camera. Here is the essence of all dramaturgy, conflict—the conflict of a handful of men in semi-caterpillar automobiles aided by heroic natives and pack animals against the physical and atmospheric forces of nature. In some mountain passes it was necessary to dismantle the machines entirely and pack them in parts. The scenery and accompanying climate range from the tropics of Indo-China to the sub-zero peaks of the Pamir Mountains, from the squalor of overcrowded cities to snow-washed mountain plateaus.

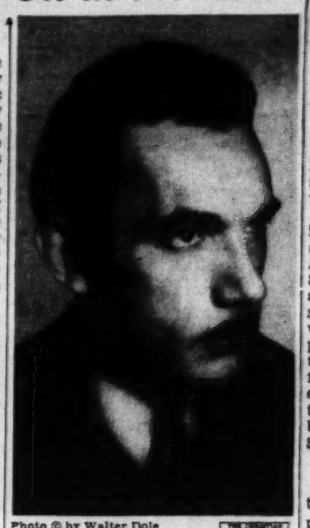


Photo © by Walter Dole

Alexander Thiede

Conductor of the State Symphony Orchestra, Playing Sunday Nights at the Copley Theater

Among the more exciting incidents of the adventure were the landslide which nearly dumped one of the automobiles into a rushing torrent; the crossing of "the roof of the world" and the ritual dances performed by Afghanistan tribesmen. The entire route from Beirut to Peking is a continually exciting panorama.

There is a running commentary in English, pleasantly and unassumingly spoken, and a well-conceived musical accompaniment by the Paris Opéra Orchestra.

The expedition was led by Georges-Marie Haardt, L. Audouin Dubreuil and Victor Point. This modern trek along the trail once traversed, it is said, by Marco Polo, is distinctly worth seeing.

"Spain in Flames," currently at the International Theater, formerly the Columbia—is a grim document of the fratricidal strife in that country. Although confessedly biased, in that it is a combination of Loyalist and Soviet motion pictures, the film loses nothing in presenting a horrifying and realistic picture of the terror and havoc being endured in that country. J. D. B.

Museum of Natural History Agent Hot On Trail of a Hoactzin

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Feb. 11 (Canadian Press)—The almost extinct British Guianian hoactzin, believed to be the only surviving link between the bird and reptile families, will have a representative in the Boston Museum of Natural History, if Prof. Emmet R. Blake, assistant curator of the museum, has his way.

Professor Blake said today the chief object of his visit to British Guiana was to collect material for a complete hoactzin habitat to be constructed at the museum. He also will try to get specimens of other animals living in the jungle of British Guiana, but a hoactzin was his main aim, he said.

The hoactzin, or opisthocomus cristatus, is described by students of natural history as the "most remarkable living bird inhabiting the banks of the Amazon and other South American rivers." It is the only representative of its order and has an isolated position although affinities with rails and with cuckoos have been suggested.

Constitution Set For Amendment In R. I. Reform Drive

(Continued from Page 9)

Fourthly, it must be submitted and approved by three fifths of the voters.

Governor Quinn proposes to eliminate the second step. He holds this step was put into the law when April elections were held in the State, that those elections no longer are held, and that therefore the step is unnecessary. He simply would have two Legislatures approve the proposed amendment, then have it approved by three fifths of the people at a general election. The prospect is raised that an amendment so passed might be called unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Proposals Approved

The six amendments advocated by the Governor already have been approved once by the Legislature. The first four were approved last spring, and the last two at the special legislative session in December. They are:

1. Authorizing permanent registration of voters who keep the same residence, extending from June 30 to September the period in which prospective voters may register, providing absentee ballots for persons unable to go to the polls because of illness of incapacity.
2. Authority for the Governor to veto specific items in the appropriation bill.
3. The initiative and referendum system.
4. Life tenure for Superior Court and Supreme Court justices.
5. Ban on dual office holding by members of the Legislature.
6. Tax exemption up to $3000 valuation for all home owners who live in their own homes.

Amending the Method

Among the other proposed amendments is one that would rewrite the present thirteenth amendment, the one which specifies the method of amending the Constitution. Another would raise salaries of legislators from $300 to $1000 and prevent legislators from holding any other state position. A third would provide terms of 15 years for court justices.

The state's financial problem was somewhat clarified by the Governor's message to the Legislature accompanying the appropriation bill, and by subsequent estimates of revenue and expenditure. A House committee now is studying the appropriation bill which provides funds for the fiscal year beginning July 1 of this year.

With items pared to the bone in all departments, and revenue estimated, a deficit of $857,000 is indicated.

That budget is based on the thesis that the $1,000,000 left over from the last unemployment relief bond issue is sufficient to meet relief needs.

Governor Quinn proposes an additional one-cent tax on each gallon of gasoline, to bring in an estimated $1,200,000 in revenue which he believes will be sufficient to make both ends meet.

If his estimates are correct, and the relief costs do not exceed his expectations, he will have succeeded in switching the state from borrowing each year, a policy born in the depression, to a pay-as-you-go system.

Liquor and Racing Income

Other proposals for tax revision are in the air. Governor Quinn has asked the Legislature for permission to appoint a five-member board to make a survey of the state tax system, with recommendations for changes. The Governor has advocated a strict tax on all intangible property and a tax on incomes. He also favors reducing the tax burden on home owners, a proposal incorporated in one of the pending constitutional amendments.

Alarmed by the prospect that towns and cities may lose the revenue they have been receiving from liquor and from horse racing, Mayor Albert P. Ruerat of Warwick invited mayors of the various Rhode Island communities last week to meet with him to discuss the problem of community taxation. This move was spurred by the Governor's suggestion that this revenue might be retained by the State instead of being divided between the State and the communities.

Mayor James E. Dunne of Providence warned the City Council that the city finances would be thrown into a chaotic state if the State deprived the city of its share in the liquor and horse-race revenue. Last year, he pointed out, the city's share of the state liquor revenue was $28,131, while the city's share of the horse-race revenue was $288,249.

Dividing the Revenue

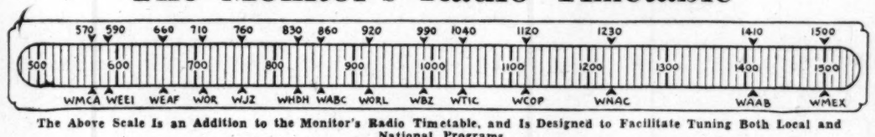
The Governor suggested a higher tax on intangible property to compensate for the loss to cities and towns. The final decision on this matter rests with the Legislature.

Tax relations between the state and the communities have undergone many changes in the past four years. Under Governor Green's administration the old state tax on cities and towns was abandoned. Each community under this system was required each year to turn over to the state a share of its revenue. This automatically relieved community treasuries of a burden. Then followed the liquor laws and the legalization of horse racing, both of which provided additional revenue for the cities and towns. Even with these two boons, however, none of the communities found itself on easy street; because other forms of revenue declined during the depression, and relief costs increased.

Matters brought before the Legislature last week range all the way from a bill to require all motor vehicles to have pneumatic tires, to a bill requesting the Federal Government to name one of its new battleships after this state.

Most important, perhaps, was a measure long advocated by Governor Quinn when he was Lieutenant Governor. It would give the Division of Public Utilities control over all companies handling gasoline and petroleum products, imposing a control over oil companies similar to the control over electric and gas companies.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Congressional speakers	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15	Boy Scout program: talk, Dr.	"Rhythm Makers": talk	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	James West: Fred Waring	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; variety	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show: popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	Dinner concert	orchestra; soloist	Earl Lawrence; organ	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup": record	Boy Scout program
6:45	"Renfrew" sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	Flora Finch; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa": sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Vocal Varieties": chorus	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Alexander Woollcott	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Helen Traubel; orchestra	Museum of Fine Arts talk
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Jerry Cooper, baritone	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Al Donahue's Orchestra
8:00	"Band Wagon": Kate Smith;	Roy Shield's Revue: orchestra;	Rudy Vallee's Hour: Edgar	Symphony Orchestra, Leon
8:15	Henry Youngman, comedian;	soloists	Bergen; Swing Quartet;	Barzin, conductor
8:30	"Professor Quiz";	Boston Symphony Orchestra,	scene from "High Tor";	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
8:45	Rhoda Rainbow; orchestra	Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, con-	Frank Gaby; orchestra	Talk, John F. Fitzgerald
9:00	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	ductor, from Academy of	Lanny Ross presents Show	"Ici Paris"; This Is Paris:
9:15	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Music, Brooklyn	Boat: Sam Hearn; Helen	program from Montreal
9:30	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	America's Town Meeting:	Jepson; George Jessel; Ruth	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:45	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	"Should the Powers of the	Etting; soloists; orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra
10:00	"Your Adventure," with	Supreme Court Be Curbed?";	Music Hall with Bing Crosby;	Emerson Gill's Orchestra
10:15	Floyd Gibbons	forum discussions	Bob Burns; Edward Everett	Emerson Gill's Orchestra
10:30	Dramatized news	NBC Jamboree: orchestra;	Horton; Toscha Seidel;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
10:45	Dramatized news	narrator; soloists	Dorothy McNulty; orchestra	"Musical Revue": concert
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	orchestra; chorus; soloists
11:15	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc."	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Frankie Master's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:45	Isham Jones's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Frankie Master's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": talk; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), World radio premiere of Seth Bingham's "Wilderness Stone," American folk cantata.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American Legion's Lincoln Birthday program.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild sketch: "This Was a Man," a Lincoln story.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Singing Lady's Musical Plays.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ford Bond, narrator; Mario Cozzi, baritone; organ; orchestra.

7:45 WBZ, "Lincoln as a Military Man," Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart.

7:45-9 W1XAL (6.04mc), "A Lincoln Evening."

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloists.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days": western pioneer sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Hal Kemp's Orchestra; soloists; Rhythm Singers; chorus.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time": Frank Munn, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Universal Rhythm": orchestra; chorus and soloists.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel": Fred MacMurray, master of ceremonies; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

9:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The World of Poetry."

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars": Victor Moore and Helen Broderick; Buddy Rogers and his orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Republican Club Lincoln Day dinner: talks, Alfred M. Landon, Senator H. Styles Bridges, N. H.; Dr. William Jesse Baird.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; speaker.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter" sketch.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Lincoln Goes to College," dramatization.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Varsity Show: variety program from Columbia University; band; symphony orchestra; choir; Barnard Glee Club; John Held, master of ceremonies.

10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Alfred Wallenstein's Impressions; concert orchestra.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now the Original Thread and Needle Shop (at 671 Boylston Street, right near the Boston Public Library) may have started out as just a "thread and needle" place, but it's certainly a far cry from being solely that now . . . what with the various kinds of merchandise it now embraces. Not that the "notions-and-such" department has been neglected by any means, because they're still there; and a good sized counterfull of them. And just to stand and let your eyes sweep over this collection is to remind yourself of the many, many little gadgets and what-nots your home is made up of. Things you've always threatened to buy (that is, if you ever came across them!) are right there in front of you; by way of a reminder.

* * *

Glove Conditioners; Two-Toned Buttons

There's a glove-stretcher, for instance. Or would you call it a glove conditioner? Anyhow, or either way, it's there, ready to run itself down the inside of your gloves to stretch a point, or smooth them out after you've jammed them up in your purse. Then there's "Not-a-Run" . . . the powder you dissolve, and then rinse out new hosiery in it, in order to minimize the runs. And white hair pins! And by white, we mean just that; not the usual silver ones (although they have those, too). They're apparently white enamel, or some kind of paint. And buttons. Which reminds us; have you seen the brand new two-tone buttons that you sort of make up yourself? There's one button that makes the background, and then you select another colored button, and fit it right into the middle of the first one. The result is a green button with a black border, or salmon with ivory; or whatever colors your dress or coat calls for.

* * *

Arceneil Beads Strike a New Note

If you're fond of beautiful beads you might take a look at their Arceneil beads. They're most unusual. Though rather difficult to describe (that is, and do them justice) we can say that they're a clear glassy bead that give off a most colorful, iridescent gleam throughout . . . $5 . . . And speaking of beads reminds us of the chewing beads for babies. They're apparently equal to the "Job's Tears" of our day . . . but this generation does its teething and biting on gaily colored beads that have been made from nothing less than goat's milk! Each string contains 18 long, narrow beads; which is more than ample to see little Horace through the chewing stage. Lovely luncheon and banquet cloths, unusual posy bowls and vases, weaving materials, novelty pins, party trimmings and so on will also call attention to themselves. And you'll probably heave a sigh for the good old days when you see the very old dainty, lacy New England valentines that are on display now . . . from the private collection of Mrs. Charles Keyes. Because they're Valentine-y in the real sense of the word. Fragile and aesthetic, with their clasped hands, cooing doves (we assume they're cooing), spring flowers and rings, by way of adornment. They took their romance with a capital R in those days!

* * *

Sachet and Talcum In Bargain Package

Sometime last year Roger & Gallet, the perfumers, introduced a "thrift" sachet and talcum combination package. It apparently met with approval throughout the country; so they are again repeating this offer. These items ordinarily retail for something like 75 cents for the sachet, and a dollar for the powder, but when purchased in combination box form, you'll get both for a dollar. The sachet is recommended for applying directly on the skin, for sprinkling lightly among lingerie, handkerchiefs, gloves, and also for use in little satin pads that you tuck into your evening bag or purse, or attach to clothes hangers. The talcum, which is white, has a downy softness of soothing and absorptive qualities. This particular package will be found at your favorite Roger & Gallet counter. And is suggested as especially for Easter (March 28) and later on for Mother's Day (May 9); just in case you're looking ahead.

* * *

Portable Closets Are Filling a Need

One way of adding the closet that the architect forgot to put in (and there's bound to be at least one, with all due respect to the architects!) is to acquire an Odora-Matic wardrobe. For the sum of $2.98. These have a trick "feather touch" door that rolls up at the touch of one finger. Wood frames finished in lacquer, corner reinforcements and nickel-plated handle. At Jordan Marsh's.

* * *

Cleanable Handbag And in Many Colors

We saw a collection of most inexpensive handbags yesterday that were good looking and different. They only cost a dollar, and come in many shades, including jade green, turkey red and the pretty pastels. They're made up in a fine suede cloth, which we understand will not "crock" or rub off. And they'll clean. This low price allows you to indulge in a bag for just one outfit, in a color you might not select were it not for the economy part of it. At Nisley's, 145 Tremont St. And while you're in there you might take a look at their gray gabardine shoes. They aren't straight gray, there seems to be a sprinkling of black; sort of on the salt and pepper idea. But it's done in a conservative manner. It's a pump, with a patent bow trimming. And the heel and the bow are of smoked gray patent leather. Less than $5. Just the thing for a gray suit. J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

Bill to Abolish Capital Penalty Urged in Hearing

(Continued from Page 9)

on the administration of justice because of the possibility of mistake and delay."

Mr. Ehrmann, who conducted the case for the proponents, blamed the death penalty for the long, sensational and lurid murder trials in Massachusetts and the other capital punishment states. To the death penalty he also charged public morbidity in connection with murder trials.

"It has brought the administration of justice to shame and disgrace," he said.

Capital punishment, he added, is based upon emotion, desire for revenge and upon what the individual citizen would like to do in retaliation for the murder of his relatives or friends.

"The criminal law" he added, "should not be made to fit what you and I would like to do to anyone who murders one we love."

Mr. Ehrmann contended all investigations have proved capital punishment has not deterred crime. Various studies, he argued, have shown the homcide rate in capital punishment states is no higher or lower than that in abolition states.

When challenged in regard to possible pardoning of life prisoners later, with the possibility of the pardoned man again committing a murder, Mr. Shrmann declared "never in Massachusetts has a pardoned lifer committed another murder or another crime."

Mr. Parsons, who reminded the committee he led the drive which culminated in 1898 in the abolition of public hangings in Massachusetts, argued:

"The sole justification for a penalty is to serve to protect the people of the State against a particular crime, not to carry out emotion or retaliatory desires."

Nothing in past records, he declared, proves the death penalty a justifiable penalty for there is no indication it ever deterred a person from committing murder.

* * *

Chain Store Tax

Massachusetts is becoming the "dumping grounds" for all manner of merchandise through the unfair practices of chain food stores, Charles A. Brothers of the Boston Fruit and Vegetable Buyers Association, declared today before the legislative committee on taxation.

Mr. Brothers led the supporting contingent of independent distributors who attended the hearing to urge adoption of a flat $300 tax on all organizations operating chains of 15 or more stores.

"Chain stores go outside the state for cheaper goods, flood the Massachusetts markets, and thereby lower the wages of the workingman," Mr. Brothers declared. "A workingman is fortunate today if he is able to get $16 a week. Formerly he received anywhere from $40 to $120 a week.

Instances Cited

Citing several instances of practices he said were carried on by the chains while giving the public lower prices, Mr. Brothers declared that discontinuance of chains would result in 100 per cent increased business for individual storeowners, increased wages of the workingman, and provide more employment.

Charles Francis Adams treasurer of First National Stores, Inc., led the opposition. He was supported by several farmers and J. Sidney Stone, chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on taxtation.

During the hearing, word was received by the legislative committee that the National Retail Grocers' Association and their Massachusetts Affiliate were on record as opposed to the passage of such a bill.

Taxes discriminating against chain stores and favoring independent distributors would ultimately be paid by the consumer through higher prices, Mr. Adams said.

"The chain stores attempt to make the consumer's dollar buy more," he declared, "by passing on savings affected by buying directly from the producer, eliminating unnecessary in-between costs and wastes in distribution."

GENERAL MOTORS CONCERT

IGOR STRAVINSKY

WEAF 10-11 SUNDAY AND NBC RED NETWORK

SAMUEL DUSHKIN Violinist

Guest Conductor

ART OF MUSICAL RUSSIA CHORUS

GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA WITH ERNO RAPEE

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RENTAL 3 Months $7.50 Standard Keyboard

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Harvard Experts To Go on Radio With Lectures

"You have just listened to a lecture on 'Dante' by George B. Weston, professor of romance languages, coming to you from Emerson Hall, Harvard University."

"You will probably hear words to this effect if you tune in your short-wave receiver on station W1XAL, Boston, Wednesday afternoon. For Harvard University is going on the air with international radiocasting of classroom lectures.

This educational experiment, if it proves successful, will be continued during coming years as a regular part of the university's program, according to an announcement from Harvard authorities today.

Transmission will be through the powerful international short-wave station W1XAL in Boston, a non-commercial station devoted entirely to educational and cultural programs, and financed by private donations and by grants from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Although classroom radiocasts have already been tried in some midwestern universities, it is believed that Harvard's step is the first time that such broadcasts have ever been done on an international scale and as a regular occurrence. Installation of necessary wires from the lecture halls to the station's studios at the University Club in Boston was only recently completed.

University Experimenting

"In undertaking this program of broadcasting, the university is frankly experimenting," commented Dean George H. Chase of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the chairman of the committee on radiocasting.

"We believe that most of the public lectures given in Cambridge and many of the lectures which form parts of formal courses offer orderly discussions of problems of general interest and, without any attempt to adapt them for broadcasting, will appeal to many listeners. Chapel services and musical programs clearly require no adaptation.

"The non-commercial station which does not observe such strict limits of time as commercial stations offers an ideal medium for our purpose. If the program proves successful, the university will have found another way to render public service in its proper field of education.

"We shall watch the response to these efforts with great interest, and shall welcome criticism."

Series on Great Authors

The first scheduled radiocast will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 4:30 p. m., with Dr. Weston's lecture before students concentrating in ancient and modern literature. This will be only one of a series of lectures on great authors being given for students in this field on successive Wednesday afternoons. All will be transmitted by short wave, on 11.79 megacycles.

The lectures scheduled include: "Goethe," Feb. 24, by John A. Walz, professor of German language and literature; "Chaucer," March 3, by Fred N. Robinson, Gurney professor of English literature; and "Aristotle," March 10, by William C. Greene, associate professor of Greek and Latin. The first radiocast of services from the Harvard Memorial Church will take place at 11 a. m. on Sunday, Feb. 28, on 15.25 megacycles.

Harvard officials explained that one of the major inducements leading to the new venture was the success of the W1XAL radiocasts of the proceedings of the Harvard Tercentenary Conference of Arts and Sciences and of the final days of the 300th anniversary celebration last September. Letters praising these came from individuals in many parts of the United States and foreign countries.

Varied Lectures Planned

Future classroom radiocasts are expected to include lectures in the fields of literature, music, philosophy, government, economics, history and some of the natural sciences. Lectures which are delivered in classes in the forenoon will not be put on the air immediately, it is planned, but will be recorded and radiocast later in the day at a time more convenient for most listeners.

The officers of W1XAL are Walter S. Lemmon, president and founder; Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory; William M. Lewis, president of Lafayette College; Loring B. Andrews of Harvard; George M. Sneath of Boston University; Carleton A. Wheeler of Tufts College; William Y. Elliott of Harvard, and John C. Scammell of Boston University.

The Harvard committee in charge includes Dean Chase, Acting Dean Harry Rowe Mimno of the Graduate School of Engineering, Dr. Loring B. Andrews of the Harvard Observatory, and Dr. David M. Little, secretary to the university.

Station W1XAL operates at various frequencies, 6.04, 11.79, 15.25, or 21.46 megacycles, depending on the day and the hour.

Amusements

BOSTON

LIBERTY OR LIBERTY! The French LES MISERABLES starring HARRY BAUR
ONE WEEK—Starts TODAY
Thru 17; 2-11 P. M. AFT. 25-40c EVE. 40-65c
REPERTORY Rates to Parties Comp. English Titles

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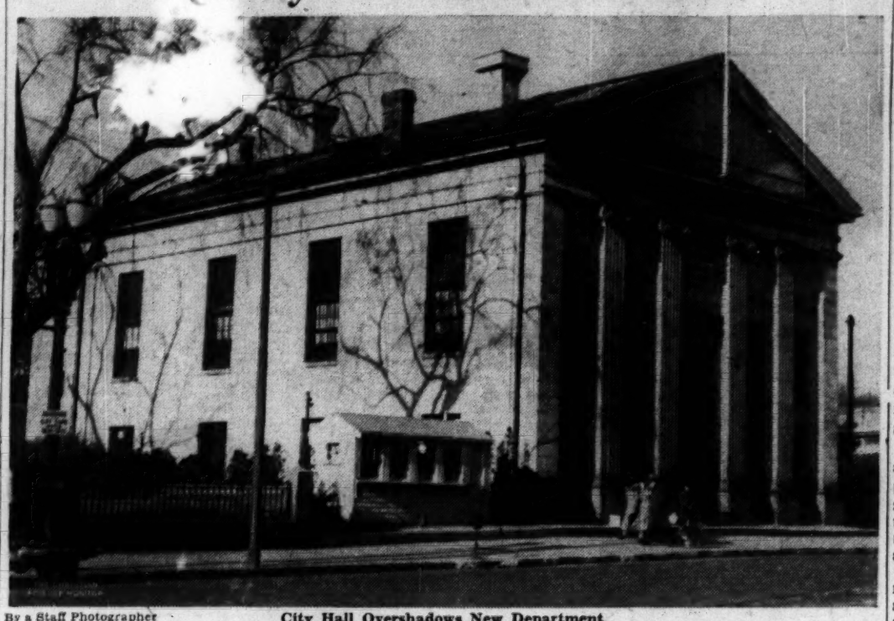
William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle
in ERIK CHARELL'S WHITE HORSE INN
International Musical Comedy Success
CENTER Theater, 49th St. and 6 Ave. New York City
Evgs. 8:30—50c to $3.85. Mats., Wed.—50c to $2.20. Sat.—50c to $2.75

Quincy's Information Bureau



By a Staff Photographer

City Hall Overshadows New Department

Quincy Solved the Problem of What to Do About Sam Gray, Sightless News Vendor, by Making His Newsstand Next to City Hall the Official Municipal Information Bureau

Quincy Solves a Problem— And Establishes New Bureau

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—With the establishment not long ago of a gray Tourist Information Bureau beside the City Hall, here, one of Quincy's most momentous municipal questions has been settled.

For Sam G[illegible], sightless news vendor whose stand has been winked at for 10 yea[illegible] Quincy officialdom despite [illegible]ion bang in front of Ci[illegible] no longer operating ex[illegible]-le[illegible]

The matter w[illegible]ly settled when Mayor Th[illegible]rgin appointed Mr. Gra[illegible] dispenser of tourist informa[illegible]r Quincy. The Mayor announced that there had been an "urgent" need for such an information bureau. Instead of an illegally parked stand, Mr. Gray now has a snug "office" in which he not only disseminates travel information, but also sells his papers, magazines and smallwares.

In creating the non-salaried office to which Mr. Gray was appointed, Mayor Burgin demonstrated in a deft manner that if the legal door refuses to budge, the solution is to knock down the legal wall. First in a stationary truck and later in the small building, the blind newsdealer conducted his business without the sanctity of the law. Although many felt that this was a justified oversight on the part of Quincy police and courts, certain citizens and merchants objected to the discrimination.

With the Mayor's solution, however, both sides as well as Mr. Gray are presumably satisfied. The small gray shack is now parked jauntily—not where it might suffer the indignity of a parking tag—but under the protecting shadow of Quincy's City Hall.

Behind the Microphone

One does not think of oriental and occidental music mingling because the two idioms are different. Nevertheless a Japanese musician, Viscount Hidemaro Konoye, has made a conspicuous success in the western world. One of his compositions, a "Ninth Century Prelude," has been included as a companion piece to Eichheim's "Bali," recorded by the Philadelphia Orchestra for R. C. A. Viscount Konoye will lead the NBC Symphony Orchestra in Dvořák's "New World" symphony in a special relay from the United States to Japan on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 6:40 p. m., over the NBC-Red network.

The Viscount, who is in this country on tour, after successful appearances in Europe, is a younger brother of Prince Konoye, President of the Japanese House of Peers. Critics have said that the younger Konoye's interpretations of master works are marked by a depth and polished finesse seldom heard even under occidental conductors.

Radio listeners may hear an unusual holiday feature and radio première when "Wilderness Stone," a folk cantata based on Stephen Vincent Benet's "John Brown's Body," will be given over the NBC Red and Blue networks, Feb. 12, at 2 p. m., with soloists, the Schola Cantorum chorus and the NBC Symphony Orchestra.

"Wilderness Stone" is the work of Seth Bingham, associate professor of music at Columbia University. The musical setting, containing 39 short numbers, was completed two years ago. Basil Ruysdael, singer and vocal teacher, will be commentator. Carol Deis, Fred Hufsmith and Alden Edkins, NBC soloists, will be heard in solo parts.

* * *

As a special Lincoln's Birthday feature, Vincent Tosi, a conductor of educational programs over the radio, will read "Service," an article on Abraham Lincoln by Albert F. Gilmore, a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, over Station WCOP, Boston, at 2:30 p. m., on Feb. 12. The article appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor.

WCOP radiocasts on a frequency of 1120 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 268 meters. It is located on the dial midway between stations WBZ and WNAC.

Police Return From Louisville

Twenty-nine Boston police will be welcomed back to the city today after two weeks of flood duty in Louisville, Ky., where they aided in the maintenance of order and gave assistance to refugees.

An official welcome will be given them by Superintendent of Police Edward W. Fallon, who will inform them that Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty has given each a leave of absence until Monday and an extra week of vacation next summer as a reward for their faithful services.

The value of the work done by Boston police in the flood-torn Kentucky city was shown in a letter received by Mr. Timilty from Dunlap Wakefield, director of safety of Louisvilille. "The six Boston radio cars with the central broadcasting station were the only means of communication available in the police department," wrote Director Wakefield, "and the operating of these cars under the direction of your men was of immeasurable value to the police."

One officer received a special reward for his work in Louisville. He had been ordered to do 210 hours of punishment duty for a minor infraction of the rules the day after he left here, but in the Kentucky city he captured the first two looters to be apprehended. For this work Commissioner Timilty last night remitted the punishment duty.

Four other police from this city, including Lieutenant James J. Hinchey, in command of the emergency contingent, remain in Louisville.

Dowd Replies To Mayor's Threat

Replying to Mayor Mansfield's radio address last night, in which he rebuked the City Council for refusing to endorse a request of a $600,000 loan for the city's sewer program, Councilor John F. Dowd today stated, "The mayor is creating a smoke screen to avoid the real issue."

The Mayor demanded of the council last night an explanation why that body should ask for a list of contractors who would carry out the 1937 program. If a satisfactory answer is not given, the mayor threatened to reveal "the real reason" for the council's demand. "And it would make a most interesting story," he added.

Nantasket Line Adding Another Steamer to Fleet

Ocean excursion traffic is coming back! After many old established lines, once heavily patronized and popular, bowed to the advance of the automobile, the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company balked at writing finis to its history of more than a century.

It reorganized and fought its way back, with the result that more than 1,000,000 passengers were carried last summer, a record not exceeded for many a long year. Harold E. Greene, general manager, is optimistic of the future and said today that the coming summer promised to be even more successful.

Evidence of the confidence the company has in the future is the purchase of a new steamer, the Empire State, now at Nantasket Beach being prepared for the summer's activities.

Purchase of the Empire State is said to give Boston harbor the largest and most spacious excursion steamer in New England, and a boat that formerly plied the waters of Long Island Sound in the Bridgeport, Conn-New York City trade. The vessel was recently rebuilt and reconditioned, and sold to the Boston company. It is expected to be renamed before it enters the Boston harbor service.

Licensed to carry 1877 passengers, the vessel has a gross tonnage of 1400 tons, measures 235 feet long, 61 foot beam and is fitted with new oil burners, giving horsepower of 1600.

New Hampshire Recreation Increased By Work of Planning Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 11—Inquiries concerning recreation or residence in New Hampshire, mailed to the State Planning and Development Commission, have increased 550 per cent since 1929, according to a report of activities and expenditures made to the House Appropriations Committee.

In 1936, the commission distributed 700,000 pieces of publicity material and spent more than $10,000 for newspaper and magazine advertising. The outcome of this work was 55,000 letters, asking for further facts. Nearly 382,000 persons called at state-aided information booths; and the number of persons using tourist facilities in the New Hampshire National Forest area increased from 620,000 in 1935 to 1,646,000 in 1936.

In 1935, there came 271 requests from prospective purchasers of real estate, which were referred directly to agencies. In 1936, this number rose to 659. Actual sales of recreational property were reported by the commission to have risen from $500,000 in 1935 to $3,500,000 in 1936.

"Our effort has been directed," Chairman James M. Langley stated, "toward building an all-year recreational season, promoting use of the plant investment for the full year instead of for a few months only."

This winter, the Commission reported, 331 hotels are remaining open for winter sports—though some have closed for lack of snow—as compared with 127 last season. The number of inquiries from winter sports enthusiasts rose 500 per cent and bookings increased 200 per cent.

In the manufacturing field, the commission traced to its efforts the location of new industries in four different communities. Its members said, too, that through its influence several other industries had been retained in the state.

As a result of studies made by the commission, new motor bus routes were established, increasing the total operating mileage in the state by 107 per cent in 1936. Among these, were lines running from Concord to Littleton through Franconia Notch, from Concord to Dover, from Laconia to Dover, and from Laconia to Berlin.

Bowdoin College to Seek the Cause Of Compass Upsets in Bay of Fundy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Feb. 11—Extensive magnetic disturbances which have baffled mariners by rendering the compass useless in the vicinity of Kent's Island, off the New Brunswick coast of the Bay of Fundy, will be the subject of further investigation by a Bowdoin College expedition this summer. College officials announce that study of bird life will be continued also, and aerial mapping of adjoining islands will be carried on.

The magnetic disturbances have been noted ever since the arrival of the first European navigators in Bay of Fundy waters, but as yet no explanation has been found.

The 1937 expedition will sail from Lubec, Maine, early in June and will make the Bowdoin College Scientific Station on Kent's Island it's base, maintaining contact with the mainland by short-wave radio.

Much of its work will be a continuation of studies begun in the past two summers, including various meteorological and wild life observations. At the present time two observers are carrying on some features of the work through the winter months. They are the only inhabitants of Kent Island just now.

Since the Bowdoin station was established there, two years ago, the island's bird colonies have increased greatly in size. They now make up one of the largest aggregations of nesting birds along the entire seaboard. Included in the native birds are a number of rare marine species such as the razor-billed auk, nearest surviving "cousin" of the extinct great auk.

Ornithologists with previous Bowdoin expeditions have already banded more than 14,000 birds on the island and it is believed that important discoveries regarding their migrations will result eventually.

The 1937 expedition will conduct research in several other fields under the direction of physical scientists and professors from five or six other colleges and universities, it is expected.

Italians Censure Wriston

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11 (AP)—Dr. Henry Merritt Wriston, newly-inducted president of Brown University, was censured thus week in a resolution passed by the Federation of Italian World War Veterans for remarks he made concerning Mussolini in his induction address last week. Commenting on the resolution, Dr. Wriston said today: "They have the same right to censure me as I have to express my views. It's a free country. If anyone said what I said in Italy I suppose they would be dealt with, but here I say it and they say it and that's that."

Probate Judges Pay Rise Urged By Commission

Salary increases ranging from $1000 to $4000 annually are recommended for Massachusetts probate judges in the report of the special commission on investigation of salaries of judges of probate and insolvency before the Legislature today. The report was made last night.

Completing a study on which they have been working, nine of the 10 members recommended the salary increases but proposed that all probate judges except those in Dukes and Nantucket counties be barred from practicing as attorneys in the State.

Inasmuch as the judges of Dukes and Nantucket counties are the only probate judges receiving less than $5000 a year they would be allowed to continue law practice although they would not be permitted to serve as attorneys in probate courts.

Furthermore, the commission recommended abolition of the positions of special probate judges who are paid $25 a day when they preside in the absence of regular judges.

The salary increases would total $127,000. This sum, however, would be partly counterbalanced by the abolition of special probate judges, accounting for one third of the increased cost. Eighteen judges would benefit by the proposed increases, which were opposed only by one commission member, George S. Stone, of Templeton, who declared the salaries should be reduced rather than increased. He contended they were now paid more than the average for other professions.

The salary schedule recommended by the commission is:

Probate Court	Present Rate	Proposed Rate
Suffolk	$9,500	$11,000
Middlesex	8,000	10,000
Norfolk	6,000	10,000
Essex	7,000	8,500
Worcester	7,000	8,500
Hampden	6,500	8,500
Bristol	6,500	8,500
Plymouth	5,000	6,000
Berkshire	5,000	6,000
Hampshire	4,500	6,000
Franklin	4,500	6,000
Barnstable	4,500	6,000
Nantucket	3,000	3,000
Dukes	3,000	3,000

Bay State WPA Costs Increasing

Westward from Boston this morning flew Massachusetts' WPA chief, Lieut.-Col. John J. McDonough, with reports and figures in his briefcase to be read at the national conference of WPA officials to be held in Chicago tomorrow and Saturday.

Colonel McDonough will report that welfare costs in this State are mounting, showing that the $1,172,804 distributed by the WPA to workers here in October has risen to $1,476,970 in December. He will also report an increase of 7000 public welfare cases since last October.

For Constitution

Mrs. Sarah T. Pell
Chairman, National Council, National Woman's Party

Woman in Politics Is Theme of Speaker At G. O. P. Meeting

Mrs. Sarah T. Pell, Republican state committeewoman of Essex county, New York, spoke on "The Woman's Problem" and gave her views as to how women can best help their country and themselves, at the regular meeting this morning of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the clubhouse, 46 Beacon street.

Mrs. Pell, known as an advocate of equal rights for women, is chairman of the National Council, National Woman's Party. Her interest in American historical relics, also, has been expressed in the restoration, completed in 1931, of the South Barracks of Fort Ticonderoga. Last year at the celebration of the 161st anniversary of the capture of the fort by Ethan Allen and his "Green Mountain Boys," Mrs. Pell, chairman of the Congress of Patriotic Societies, called for support of the Constitution and re-endorsement of the Bill of Rights.

"The Constitution," she declared then, "for the first time in the history of all government, put the citizen above the state and put the dictates of conscience above authority."

Excalibur Ashore In Mediterranean

Boston-bound passengers and freight are detained on the American Export Lines steamer Excalibur in Alexandria harbor today, according to word received by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce this morning.

The Excalibur went ashore just inside the Alexandria breakwater, and as the Mediterranean is practically tideless, it is necessary to float her off by removing some of her cargo to lighters. She is in no danger, according to the report.

Silk and Rayon Companies Gain by Their Own Weaving

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission reported yesterday that three of four branches of the silk and rayon industry showed a net profit in the first six months of 1936.

The commission said its survey showed that companies weaving their own silk and rayon, companies throwing silk and rayon on commission, and companies throwing and weaving silk and rayon on commission had a small net profit on their textile investment for the half-year period.

Losses were sustained by companies throwing their own silk and rayon, companies throwing and weaving their own silk and rayon, companies weaving silk and rayon on commission, and dyeing and finishing companies.

Dyeing and Finishing

The report noted, however, a sharp improvement in the situation of the dyeing and finishing companies. It said that 65 such companies reported a net loss of 3.93 per cent on a textile investment on a semiannual basis, for the first six months of 1936, as compared with a net loss of 7 per cent for the last half of 1935.

Slightly more than one half the silk and rayon industry was represented in the report.

A group of 13 companies throwing their own silk and rayon reported a net loss of 0.82 per cent on their textile investment, as contrasted with a net profit of 4.87 per cent for the last half of 1935.

A group of 64 weaving companies, using their own silk and rayon, averaged a net profit of 0.51 per cent on textile investment, as compared with a net profit of 1.73 per cent for the last half of 1935.

Thirty-four companies throwing and weaving their own silk and rayon reported a net loss of 2.94 per cent for the first half of 1936, as compared with a net loss of 0.72 per cent for the previous six months.

Commission Throwing

A net profit of 1.7 per cent was reported by a group of 42 commission silk and rayon throwing companies for the six months' period, compared with a net loss of 0.15 per cent for the last half of 1935. silk and rayon on commission had an average net loss of two-fifths of one per cent as compared with a net loss of 2.78 per cent for the last six months of 1935.

Five companies throwing and weaving silk and rayon on commission reported an average net profit of 0.84 per cent as compared with a net profit of 1.41 per cent during the previous six months' period.

Students Earn $30,681 in Year In N. H. School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLAREMONT, N. H., Feb. 11—During the year 1936 the students of Stevens High School of this town earned a total of $30,681, according to a survey conducted by Headmaster Stephen A. Doody among the 650 students in the school.

Surveys show that the earnings of the pupils in this school hit an all-time high of $45,269 in 1929, and in 1935 amounted to $25,911.

Figures show that the earnings for the year by classes were as follows: Seniors, $9717; juniors, $8648; sophomores, $7379, and freshmen, $4935.

Of the earnings for 1936 $16,276 was termed summer earnings.

Some of the students reported fairly high earnings, considering that they are devoting much of their time to schools. Poultry raising made a $550 profit during 1936 for one of the students, while another made $500 as a member of an orchestra and by giving music lessons.

Part-time employment in a chain store netted one student $286 during the year, while another earned $200 at a bowling alley and work at a summer camp.

Although the average earnings during the year were only about $40 a student, it should be borne in mind that many pupils not needing work did not work so that the average for those needing the work would unquestionably be considerably above the $40 figure.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Amer. Farmer	Feb. 12	Plymouth	Feb. 21	Feb. 11 8:00 pm	Feb. 12, 8:00 am
*Amer. Importer	Feb. 13	Liverpool	Feb. 22	Feb. 12, 8:00 pm	Feb. 13, 8:00 am
†Conte di Savoia	Feb. 13	Gibraltar	Feb. 19	Feb. 12, 8:00 pm	Feb. 13, 8:00 am
‡Hansa	Feb. 13	Cherbourg	Feb. 21	Feb. 13, 1:00 pm	Feb. 13, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 2	Feb. 25, 4:00 pm	Feb. 25, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Feb. 20	Feb 15, 4:00 pm	Feb 15, 7:30 pm

*Great Britain and North Ireland.
†Italy and Mediterranean countries.
‡Except Great Britain, North Ireland, Italy, and Mediterranean countries.

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B. A. A. Field Event Records Likely to Be Broken—Berger Fails to Be Usual Holdout

Corny Johnson Aims For High Jump Mark

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Not many of the field events are successful at indoor track and field meets. There are two, however, which attract and maintain almost as much interest as any event on the program—the high jump and pole vault. These events serve in the nature of a sustaining entertainment.

There are few lull periods during indoor meets, but if and when breaks occur in the program, the pole vault and high jump carry on. The shotput was put on last year largely because of Olympic interest and the fact that a local boy — Dimitri Zaitz—was nationally prominent.

This year the B. A. A. has lifted the high jump and pole vault to feature events in themselves by inviting the leading contenders of the country. Yesterday Tom Kanaly received the signed entry blank of Cornelius Johnson of Compton, Calif. This amazing high jumper has gone over the bar at 6ft. 8in. and better no less than nine times.

Colorful Figure

He has had a varied assortment of success in that on many of his most amazing feats in the jumping career some individual has gone over the bar to equal. He reached the greatest fame in the last Olympics and took that honor alone. He is one of the most colorful figures in track and field with amusing mannerisms tending toward showmanship and is holder of national, sectional and college titles and records.

His field of competition Saturday will be the best obtainable. In the Millrose Games last week Johnson failed to reach the standard of consistency for which he is famous. He placed fourth in the meet, reaching 6ft. 6in., but this height was tied by Arthur Byrnes of Manhattan and bettered by two others. Eddie Burke of Marquette and Mel Walker of Ohio State soared to 6ft. 7½in. Burke won the honors by reaching that height before Walker.

With a field including Dave Albritton, Byrnes and Walker, there is every opportunity to believe that the record indoor high jump for Boston, 6ft: 8½in., made by George Spitz in 1932, will tumble. All three are capable of topping that height and in competition it is reasonable to believe that a new high jump record is assured.

New Record Sighted

In the other field event, the pole vault, a new high mark may be expected. That wiry little Japanese pole vaulter, Su Ohe, is certain to lift his body well over 14 feet, and it won't take but a couple of inches to establish a new height for here. Ohe is not alone in the running, however.

Pressing the foreign invader will be Earle Meadows for University of Southern California; George Varoff, University of Oregon, and Bill Harding, promising Yale vaulter. Both Meadows and Varoff were below form at the Millrose Games, and trailed Japan's representative. Here Saturday, all four should do better.

It was the first experience of the Japanese boy in an indoor meet, and he believes that he can better his 14ft. 3in. made in New York. Harding, Meadows and Varoff also are convinced that they can add inches to their showing last Saturday, and under these promising conditions the vaulters should have a ferry wheel nodding acquaintance with the balcony fans.

Work is under way on the new 11-lap track, and neither money nor manpower is being spared to have it in readiness for Saturday. The track is wider and much more to the liking of the leading performers like Cunningham, Lash, Venzke, Herbert and Sears, to mention only a few of those who will test it out.

Jeremiah T. Mahoney, newly-elected president of the A. A. U., will act as referee of the 48th Unicorn meet.

Bruins Head For Toronto Tonight

Bruins head for Toronto at 6:30 o'clock tonight. The disappointed locals have contests scheduled with Maple Leafs at the Arena-Gardens Saturday night and then hop a train for Chicago where they encounter the Black Hawks Sunday night.

The locals have not fared too well against the Maple Leafs, largely because of the scoring power of the Leaf rookie right wing, Gordon Drillon. In four games played between the two teams each has won two, but Leafs have done the heavier scoring. Strange to say, neither team has won a game against the other on home ice.

The Chicago series is something similar to that with Toronto excepting a tie game played here. Boston has beaten the Hawks in Chicago twice, 2—1 and 2—0. Here in the local Garden the Hawks held the Bruins to a one-all tie and then triumphed on the second appearance, 4—2.

Although Art Ross hinted that he contemplates no change in the roster list, it is possible that he will talk shop in Toronto and Chicago. The Bruin defense needs bolstering, but to get defensemen the local team would have to sacrifice some strength from the forward line.

Strange as it may appear, the Bruins have failed to score goals lately, but any team capable of working into scoring position as frequently as did the Bruins against Canadiens and Maroons here, need not be so very much concerned.

Tonight the Detroit Red Wings and Canadiens stage a sort of preview of the playoffs, since both are certain to make the grade by merely coasting the balance of the season. It would be safe to state that as time goes on the Wings are going to be stronger with injured men ready to return, but Canadiens cannot hope for the return of their brilliant center, Howie Morenz.

The other contest booked is at Chicago, with the Rangers invading. These Rangers are flying at a pretty good pace in that they have kept within close range of the league leaders despite the fact that Detroit had gone nine straight games without defeat until Tuesday, when Amerks halted them, 3-2. W. M.

Princeton Wrestlers Face Harvard Saturday

Harvard's varsity wrestling team, undefeated this season, will finish up its practice today for its annual dual wrestling match with Princeton, which will be decided on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building.

Princeton will come to Cambridge with an undefeated team, having defeated Rutgers 31-5, Penn State 15-13, and University of Pennsylvania 24-8. Harvard this year has defeated M. I. T. 34-0, Brown 28-0, and Springfield 29-3.

College Wrestling Results

Syracuse 19, Cornell 9.
Temple 26, Alfred 10.
Yale 27, Amherst 3.

Amateur Hockey

Manhattan 7, Olympics 4.

College Track Result

Butler 49, Wayne 46.

The "Where to Dine" and "Amusement" Groups which regularly appear on this page will be found on Page 11 in this edition.

Husky Yearlings Have Clean Slate In Nine Games

Al McCoy, closing his last season as coach of Northeastern's basketball teams—because he has a better offer at Colby to coach football—is bewailing the fact that he won't be back next year to coach the Huskies' 1938 court prospects. For in this year's freshmen team McCoy has one of the best yearling fives he has had in many a day.

The Husky freshmen have gone through the first half of their schedule with the impressive record of nine-straight victories. They defeated the Northeastern Seniors, 39-31; Salem Teachers, 42-28; Rhode Island State, 43-41, Boston College, 36-26; Andover, 34-30; Essex Aggies, 42-27; Bridgton, 37-24, and New Hampshire twice, 28-27 and 31-28.

Want to Play

As the season progressed McCoy saw that he had a better than average squad, so he kept adding games to their schedule until now the yearlings have six more contests ahead. These are Babson Institute, Connecticut State, Tufts, Exeter, Rhode Island State and Harvard.

McCoy attributes the success of this year's team to the general attitude of the players toward the game. "They want to play basketball," McCoy said. "When they are taken out of a game they just don't sit on the bench and watch the game but instead they go and practice on the nearest court."

The men whom McCoy considers as his first team are Alder Hatch and Robert Gurney at the forward posts; Lewis Smith at center; and Robert Toucey and Vincent Labowicz at the guard positions.

"It's a pleasure to coach these kids," McCoy said. "When you give them a play they not only try it in a game but they make it work."

Team Work

There is no individual star on the team. They are all good passers, good shots, and consistently steady on the defense. "They don't care who shoots the basket as long as they win," McCoy explained. "As a result they have developed that all important phase of any game—team work."

Hatch, who hails from Dover, N. H., and plays the right forward position, was all-tournament forward in the University of New Hampshire series for high schools. Gurney, his mate on the left forward flank, starred at Medford High School. Smith, a Berwick, Penna., boy, has shown to good advantage at center by out jumping his rivals. At left guard the Huskies have another tournament star in Toucey. He played in the Yale tournament when he represented Stratford, Conn., High School. Labowicz, who handles the other guard position, comes from Maynard.

Defeated Varsity

McCoy has as his two ranking substitutes James Haslam of Medford and Thomas Gleason, another Stratford boy. Haslam played on Medford High. These two boys play any position, but Haslam has a leaning for the guard post, while Gleason feels more at home as a forward.

"When this freshman team is behind," McCoy pointed out, "is when they play their best. In the Rhode Island, Andover and the New Hampshire games they were 10 points behind at one time but came through each time to win."

McCoy admitted that this freshman team has twice defeated his varsity in regulation games played during practice sessions.

Other men on the squad who McCoy declares could make any average freshman team are Milton Burton from New Ipswich, N. H., Arthur Chechames of Cambridge, Irving Croll from Chelsea and Melvin Reed from Roxbury.

"Whoever has this group of boys next year," McCoy said, "will have the nucleus of one of the best basketball teams Northeastern has ever had. Yes, I will go even so far as to say better than my 1933-34 team."

Striking Gold - - - —By Pap'

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-THE ROOKIE FIND OF THE WINTER GOLD TOURNAMENTS !!
SAM WON CLOSE TO $1,800 IN THE WESTERN TOURNAMENTS - INCLUDING FIRST PRIZE IN THE OAKLAND OPEN
61
HE SHOT A RECORD-BREAKING 61 IN THE VIRGINIA PRO-AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP
PAP

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Bay State Open Golf, June 28-29

The Massachusetts Golf Association has announced that the site for the open championship for 1937 will be the the Oyster Harbors Club at Osterville. The dates for this event will be June 28 and 29.

The association has gone back to its former practice and has reduced the play from three to two days. It is felt that the two days will work to the advantage of the professionals who are busy at their own clubs at that time of the year.

Dartmouth Team Looms Threat In Eastern League

Eastern Intercollegiate League

Team	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Pennsylvania	6	0	224	180	1.000
Columbia	2	1	116	108	.667
Harvard	3	3	244	220	.500
Yale	3	3	222	206	.500
Dartmouth	2	2	133	139	.500
Princeton	1	3	126	164	.250
Cornell	0	5	160	208	.000

Result Feb. 10

Dartmouth 44, Harvard 31.

Showing surprising strength since the resumption of activities this month, Dartmouth went into a tie for third place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League last night by virtue of a 44-to-31 victory over the strong Harvard quintet, at the latter's home court in the Indoor Athletic building at Cambridge. The setback knocked the Crimson out of undisputed possession of the third spot in the race, into a tie with the Big Green and Yale.

A second-half rally, featuring an offense led by William K. "Bill" Thomas '38, all-league forward, gave Dartmouth its triumph over the slightly-favored Harvard five. Thomas and Joseph F. Cottone Jr. '39 each piled up 10 points during the evening, while J. H. Batchelder Jr. '39, a running guard, accounted for 11 to gain high-scoring honors. The Green led at half time, 18 to 17.

Dropping two one-sided decisions to the powerful Pennsylvania quintet early in the race, the Dartmouth boys were given scant consideration until they upset the Eli, 35 to 25, last Saturday, and followed this up with last night's triumph over the Crimson shooters.

Although Pennsylvania stands at the top of the Eastern League undefeated, with six victories, Dartmouth is still in the running. So are Columbia, occupant of second place, Yale and Harvard. The Lions meet Penn in an important engagement tomorrow night, a battle that will go a long way toward settling the outcome of the race. Dartmouth's chances of winning the championship depend on the ability of rival quintets to upset the leaders, for the Big Green five does not face Penn again this season.

Other games this week bring together Princeton and Harvard, Penn and Cornell, and Dartmouth and Yale on Saturday.

Hub Events

Tonight

Amateur Hockey — Commercial League games at Arena, 7.

Friday

Swimming — Junior 150-yard backstroke and senior 100-yard freestyle for men at Roxbury Boys' Club.

Saturday

Wrestling—Princeton at Harvard, 3.
Track Meet—B. A. A. Games, Garden, evening. (Eastern Seaboard relay races in afternoon.)
College Hockey — Boston University vs. Boston College, varsity and freshman games, Arena, 8.

International-American Hockey

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	20	8	8	113	77	48
Springfield	14	8	10	78	82	36
Providence	14	5	17	85	101	33
New Haven	10	6	17	77	90	26
Western Division						
Syracuse	18	4	13	116	92	40
Pittsburgh	14	3	16	84	89	31
Cleveland	8	8	17	67	89	24

Results Feb. 10

Pittsburgh 2, Syracuse 1.
Springfield 4, Cleveland 1.
Providence 4, New Haven 2.

Sport Slants

There is little likelihood that anything will be done to alter the Ryder cup deed of gift so American players of foreign birth will be eligible to take part in matches. It looks as though Harry Cooper will again sit on the sidelines when the British golfers entertain American pros at Southport, outside Liverpool, late in June.

Cooper is a man without a country as far as Ryder cupping is concerned. He is not eligible for a berth on the American team because he was born in England. The fact that his parents brought him over to the United States at the age of eight and that he learned his golf over here is of no consequence. He cannot play for the British because he developed his game in America.

But rules are made to be obeyed, and so chances are that the most consistent of all medal players will stand by while one less capable wins a berth on the international team.

Guldahl May Make It

It begins to look as though Ralph Guldahl, 1936 winner of the Radix trophy (awarded to the professional showing the lowest scoring average over a season's play), may gain a place on the American Ryder Cup team after all.

At present, the tall St. Louis mashie mechanic is not eligible because he is not a P. G. A. member. Guldahl has applied for membership. His fate probably will be decided soon. There has been some hitch about his not having served the required apprenticeship, but chances are that he will be accepted in time to line up against the British.

Ralph was not allowed to play in the P. G. A. championship last fall. But he gained a lot of satisfaction by grabbing first money in the Augusta and Miami Biltmore opens while the new P. G. A. champion and other leaders divided lesser awards.

Sam Snead, the surprise package from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., turned up as the "prize rookie" of the winter. Snead won the Oakland (Calif.) $1000 open and added $600 more in other western tournaments.

The West Virginian, who never took a golf lesson in his life, turned in a record-breaking 61 during the West Virginia state pro-amateur tournament, played over his home course—the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club. On that round he never was over par—and shot nine birdies.

Former Canadiens Manager With Bruins

Sylvio Mantha, veteran defenseman with Canadiens since 1923 until the present season, has been ordered to report to the Bruins. Mantha retired from hockey after his long service when replaced as manager by Cecil Hart.

He had served as defenseman for 12 years with the Flying Frenchmen and acted as playing manager when the club was sold by the Cattarnich-Dandurand interests. Last fall Hart was signed to manage and Mantha failed to come to terms. His brother, Georges, stars for Canadiens today.

Three Players Named To Japanese Cup Team

TOKYO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Re-entering Davis Cup competition after a year's absence, Japan's international tennis team will be made up of Hideo Nishimura and Jiro Yamagishi of Keio University, and Fumiteru Nakano of Hosei University, it was announced today.

Knifing Through Southern Waters

Wide World

Robert Johnson's Stormy Weather

Second Yacht to Finish in the 184-Mile Ocean Race From Miami to Nassau, Making Fort Feb. 10, Two Hours Behind Mandoo 2d, Which Finished the Long Course in 28h. 28m. Stormy Weather's Low Handicap May Win the Race, the Curtain Raiser of the 1937 American Yacht Racing Season. Roderick Stephens Jr. Piloted Johnson's Famous Yawl

Wally Berger's Signed Contract Reaches Beehive

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wally Berger, veteran center fielder of the Boston Bees, has signed his 1937 contract, it was announced this morning by Bob Quinn, president and general manager in charge at the Beehive. This is the first time in the blond slugger's career as a National Leaguer that he has not joined the holdout ranks, which speaks well for the treatment received from the Bee management, particularly from Bob Quinn.

With Berger's contract was a letter in which he sincerely expressed his hope that 1937 would be the best year of his life in baseball. Wally also said he had been playing some winter ball with Danny MacFayden and is in great shape. The outfielder should need very little conditioning work at St. Petersburg next month.

Last season Berger batted .288 in 138 National League games, being on the bench for several days with an injury. He hit 25 home runs and led the Bees by driving home 91 team mates. The long-striding Californian hit into only 13 double plays throughout the season.

Berger should get off to a much better start this year than he did last. A late reporter to spring training because of a salary difference with the Bees, which, incidentally, was directly caused by the former owners of the club and not Bob Quinn, Wally failed to live up to his reputation during the early weeks of the race. In fact, if the big fellow had helped the Bees off to a good start in the 1936 campaign, there is no telling where they would have finished. Even the first division might not have been beyond their grasp.

In his seven years with Boston, Berger has compiled a .305 batting average. His average includes 1232 base hits, 637 runs scored, 239 doubles, 51 triples, 194 home runs, for a total of 2155 bases. In 1027 games through that seven-year period, Wally has driven 724 mates across home plate.

Bob Quinn was queried yesterday on the contract situation of the Bees, which is developing very slowly. With less than two weeks remaining before the first squad leaves for St. Petersburg and spring training, only 13 out of the 34 men on the roster have returned their signed documents to the Beehive, which would seem to present a somewhat alarming situation.

"I'm not worrying," said Quinn yesterday in connection with the slow arrival of contracts. "All contracts were late in leaving this office, and I expect them to start returning in bunches from now on.

"You may be surprised to learn that just this morning I mailed papers to two players," continued the Bees' genial manager. "They are men I have been trying to trade since the annual major league meetings, but unsuccessfully. I have been holding off the contracts of several young players, hoping to make another minor league connection so that I could farm them out for experience."

Quinn expects to establish a club in the newly-organized North Carolina State League within the next few days. His son, John, is in North Carolina today attending the organization meeting.

Diamond dust . . . Two weeks from today the Bees will make their first workout at Waterfront Park, St. Petersburg . . . And it isn't necessary to add: weather permitting . . . A daily practice session is always possible in the Sunshine City, even though brief interruptions mar occasional workouts . . . Fans are wondering if Joe Cronin didn't make his early departure to Florida with the idea of getting Jimmy Foxx's signature on a 1937 contract . . . Foxx, incidentally, reports to Eddie Collins that the Red Sox training grounds at Sarasota are in first class shape.

Cal Hubbard and Lou Kolls will umpire the pre-season exhibition games of the Red Sox . . . Cal will start the training session and Lou will finish . . . In 1936 Bill McGowan, Bill Summers, Hubbard and Red Ormsby took turns with the Cronin outfit . . . This spring, however, only four American League clubs are making their training bases in Florida, which explains the reduction in umpires . . . Johnny Marcum is leaving for Hot Springs on Feb. 21, according to Eddie Collins.

Archery Lessons At M. S. C. in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 11—Daily demonstrations in archery will be one of the feature exhibitions of the fourth annual Outdoor Recreation Conference to be held March 11-14 at Massachusetts State College. An archery range will be open on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday of the conference here, for practice shooting and instruction.

Ernest C. Lyford of the Tepee Archery Tackle company in Auburndale, Mass., will present one of the demonstrations, using bow-pistols and bow-guns. He will shoot against standard equipment.

Charles H. Warner of Springfield, vice-president of the state archers' association, will be chairman of the Saturday archery section of the conference. One of the principal speakers of this division is to be Mrs. E. B. Miiller of the Bristol (Conn.) Archers, who will discuss "Aids in Teaching Archery to Beginners." An afternoon feature will be the showing of moving pictures on archery.

Perry Wins at Houston

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 11 (AP)—Fred Perry outlasted Ellsworth Vines last night, winning the seventeenth match of their tour, 11—9, 2—6, 6—2, before 3000 fans. Perry's victory cut Vines' lead in the series to 9—8. Bruce Barnes defeated George Lott, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, in a preliminary match.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Moakley and Cornell

Some 37 years ago there appeared on the campus at Cornell University a very modest man practically unknown to the undergraduate of that university. He was of a very quiet disposition, and one would hardly have taken him to be in any way connected with athletics. He might well have been taken as a member of the college faculty. Today, that man is known to practically every Cornell graduate or undergraduate in the world, and about a week ago the New Jersey alumni of Cornell paid tribute to him by giving him a banquet. It was a tribute that few men connected with the athletic department of a university have ever had the pleasure of enjoying. The honor guest at that banquet was John F. Moakley, Cornell athletic trainer since 1899. Not only was he honored by the presence of some 500 Cornell alumni, but representatives of the six other colleges which go to make up the "Ivy" League were there to pay their tribute to the veteran coach.

Associated Press
Jack Moakley

A Brilliant Record

And why should this tribute have been paid to the Red and White track mentor? Well, there were at least two reasons for such a celebration. When Moakley took up the task of developing championship athletes and teams at Ithaca, that university had done very little in the way of capturing honors in track and field sports. That the college chose wisely Moakley himself has proved, as since 1899 he has turned out no less than 10 teams which won the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America outdoor track and field championship, 17 cross-country championships and three indoor intercollegiate championships. That is a record which proves conclusively that Moakley is one of the greatest of college trainers of all time and should, in itself, entitle him to the tribute he has recently received.

A Friend of the Boys

But it is not his record as a developer of winning athletes alone that has marked his career at Ithaca. It was my privilege to reminisce with a Cornell graduate recently, and one of the subjects discussed was Jack Moakley. Having known the Cornell coach before he went to Ithaca, it was interesting to get the viewpoint of one who had come under him at that college, and I was not at all surprised to learn that he would never forget the friendly way in which Moakley looked after him, as well as all of those who came under his coaching. His assertion that Moakley was much more than a trainer of athletes came as no surprise. No wonder that, when Cornell was reorganizing its coaching staff under the leadership of James Lynah, the question of replacing Coach Moakley never entered the picture. And so it is the name of Jack Moakley will go down in Cornell athletic history alongside that other great Cornell coach—"Pop" Courtney.

* * *

28.2 Billiards

Seeking new fields to conquer, the professional billiardists are now playing 28.2 balkline instead of the 18.2 and 18.1 which have been popular in years past. To the average billiardist any kind of balkline would be difficult enough; but not so with the leading professionals, who have mastered the old games so completely that they can run 100 or 200 points at one visit to the table. This new game is one which promises to tax the skill of the very best handlers of the cue, as it requires a complete control of all three of the balls, and the chances are that the vast majority will continue to confine their attention to straight billiards.

Queen's Hockey Team Visits Hanover; Bows to Harvard Six in Garden, 5 to 2

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	7	0	57	10	14
Toronto	5	2	39	18	10
Harvard	5	0	32	12	10
Montreal	4	4	21	22	6
Queen's	3	5	32	37	6
Yale	2	4	12	39	4
Dartmouth	0	4	8	30	0
Princeton	0	6	8	41	0

Result Feb. 10

Harvard 5, Queen's 2.

Queen's University hockey team, smarting from its 5-2 trimming by an undefeated Harvard six in an International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League game at the Boston Garden last night, left today for Hanover, N. H., where it will attempt to redeem itself by scoring a victory over a desperate Dartmouth sextet.

The Crimson skaters had all they could do to win over the surprisingly strong Tricolor team from Kingston, Ont. And if the Queen's skaters continue to travel at the pace they showed last night they are bound to make trouble for the remainder of the Three-I loop members on their schedule.

Queen's should experience little difficulty with Dartmouth, as the Big Green stick handlers are in a mid-season slump. Last Saturday they collapsed completely before Harvard to the tune of 14-4. On top of that discouraging result, the Indians learned today that their coach, Herb Gill, has tendered his resignation, effective at the end of the college year. This will not tend to bolster the Dartmouth spirit.

In its victory over Queen's last night, the Harvard team stretched its long string of successive victories to 17-straight games and went into a second-place tie with Toronto in the league standing.

One of the highlights of the evening was the stellar work of Harvard's newly organized third line. Composed of Joe Patrick at center, and Win Jameson and Ralph Pope on the forward posts, this unit stole the show away from the Crimson's first two lines headed by Capt. George Ford and George Roberts.

Pope, who has been ineffective on either the first or second line, has found his right place and came through with two goals and an assist. Patrick, a vastly improved player over the earlier part of the year, was credited with two assists while his teammate Jameson chalked up a goal.

It is no secret that Harvard is pointing for McGill, present league leaders and considered the strongest college six. The Crimson meets the Redmen on Feb. 22 at Montreal. Before it meets McGill Harvard must hurdle Princeton and the University of Montreal, if it hopes to encounter the Redmen with an undefeated league record.

There are five league games scheduled over this week end, including the Queen's-Dartmouth affair tonight. Tomorrow night at Montreal Toronto will have its second try at McGill. The Varsity lost to the Redmen, 6-3, last week. Then, on Saturday, Toronto plays Montreal; Harvard goes to Princeton, and Yale meets Dartmouth at Hanover.

Schafer Turns Professional

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Karl Schafer of Austria, Olympic figure skating champion in 1932 and 1936, and world champion since 1930, announced last night through Madison Square Garden that he is turning professional. Schafer recently arrived in this country on an exhibition tour. The Garden said he would appear as a professional in the "international" carnival, March 27, 29 and 31.

N. E. College Notes

In announcing the resignation of Dartmouth's varsity hockey and tennis coach, Herbert B. Gill, William H. McCarter, director of athletics, said that "dissatisfaction with sports conditions at Dartmouth" was the reason for Gill's action.

* * *

In the four years that Gill was at the Big Green's hockey helm his team won 45 and lost 31 games, won the Quadrangular League title in the season of 1933-34 and finished second in 1935-36. His tennis team won 20 and lost seven games. Gill came to Hanover from Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.

* * *

Coach Al McCoy of Northeastern's baseball team sent Joe Callahan, star pitcher on the yearling's team last season, to the cage yesterday afternoon for spring training. Callahan warmed-up with Catcher Mel Reed. As soon as the basketball season is over McCoy intends to issue the general spring call.

* * *

Boston University's basketball team returned to the court wars after several weeks' layoff last night to defeat Tufts, 31-24, on the Jumbo's home floor. This was the Terrier's second victory over Tufts this year and the seventh of the season for the Scarlet and White.

* * *

Brown will have a varsity mile relay team, a freshman mile relay team and three individuals in the B. A. A. games Saturday night at the Boston Garden. Kenneth Clapp will run the dash unattached; Victor Bernstein is also scheduled to compete in the dash, and Milton Ladd will be entered in the high jump. Clapp reached the final in the Prout meet and Bernstein won the "football heat," but was shut out in the semifinal.

* * *

Colgate's undefeated relay quartet has been picked to run against the New York University team in a match race at the B. A. A. meet. N. Y. U. and Colgate are well matched, with the former having a slight edge. The N. Y. U. team has shaded the best time made by the Colgate four.

* * *

Harvard has entered in six events for the Garden track meet Saturday. Robert Gammons and Frederick Ulen will compete in the 50-yard dash; John MacL. Johansen and William Schmidt in the 45-yard high hurdles; Robert Haydock Jr. and Theodore Plotkin in the high jump; Howard Cook and Winslow Pettinghill in the pole vault; a team entered in the mile and two-mile relay events and a freshman one-mile relay team.

* * *

Boston University's hockey team has the opportunity to get even with Boston College when the two teams meet at the Boston Arena in a New England Intercollegiate Hockey League game. In their first game the Eagles edged the Terriers, 6 to 5, in an overtime affair. By virtue of that victory B. C. went into undisputed possession of first place standing in the loop and have yet to be defeated.

* * *

Freddie Moseley, former Harvard hockey captain and star, returned to Boston last night in the colors of the Manhattan Arrows and was the main cog in defeating the Boston Olympics, 7 to 4. Moseley, considerably faster than in his college days, scored four of his team's goals and assisted on two more.

Business and Industry

Chrysler's Earnings for 1936 Reach Highest Point in History

Commerce and Finance

Korean Economist Praises British Industrial Setup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An enduring system of industrial peace is being built in England, according to Dr. Ducksoo Chang, Korean economist, in a study issued by the Columbia University Press. Discussing democracy in relation to labor disputes, he finds that the chief pillars of the British system are the economic security provided by social legislation and the status of labor assured by strong labor unions.

Dr. Chang says in part:

"In creating the right to social security and the right of free association, British democracy has laid the basic foundation of the British system of industrial peace. Unable to evade these responsibilities, the Government has assumed the duty of intervention in trade disputes and the peaceful settlement of such disputes on a voluntary basis. British strikes are noted for the preservation of peace and order with good humor, a situation that compares favorably with that prevailing in many other industrial countries.

Unionism Broader

"Diversity and flexibility, two characteristics of democracy, and therefore of industrial peace," Dr. Chang continues, "determine the immediate methods to be applied in the settlement of disputes, and secondly, they supply the spirit by which the existing industrial order itself moves slowly but irresistibly toward a broader basis of industrial democracy, with increasing responsibility of the Government for industrial peace and social security.

"As democracy broadens its base and shifts emphasis from the political to the industrial government of the country, the conception of trade unionism is also becoming wider and deeper. A new order of industry is being sought, an order in which labor, not a commodity to be bought and sold at the market price but a personality inherent in democratic citizenship, may find a freer scope of expression.

"The general plan of British industrial peace consists, practically speaking, almost entirely of conciliation and arbitration, which are many in form according to the varying circumstances of different industries, but are essentially of the same voluntary character.

"Trade unionism has become the basic operative force by which the negotiation machinery in the various industries has been organized and through which self-discipline, education and organization have been achieved among the workers, thus preparing them for a further democratic control of industry in the future.

British Unions "Patchy"

"Taken as a whole, British trade unionism is still 'patchy,' with a large territory of industrial fields still unorganized. Even in the small number of well-organized industries the extreme diversity of trade union organization is still a great handicap to the development of a well planned and co-ordinated national policy on wages and other issues of great importance to the working class as a united force.

"Methods of government intervention are so varied and flexible as to meet any set of industrial situations, but intervention itself can take place only on the voluntary submission of the parties concerned, the government having no power either to enforce its decision, if any, or to prohibit strikes and lockouts. This policy of voluntary intervention is a direct result of the old theory of laissez faire, and has the merit of enabling industries to adopt methods appropriate to their own changing needs and varying conditions of production and according to their own actual experience.

"As the state assumes more responsibility for social security and as industry becomes more consolidated both in composition and operation, this policy is becoming hard to maintain in its existing form."

Great Britain has made a start toward industrial government in recent legislation passed for the revival of agriculture, coal mining and the cotton trades, Dr. Chang declares. "The significance of these measures," he explains, "is that the organizations of employers and workmen are made the basis of operation for policies adopted, either jointly or separately, with some official representation to safeguard the public interest. The basic idea of the measures is to enable the industries concerned to carry through necessary reformation and reconstruction by the decision of a real majority of the members of the trade or industry."

Shell Union Oil Elects Four New Board Members

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Shell Union Oil Corp. have filled four vacancies in their board.

The new members are B. M. Culver, Gayer Dominick, Daniel Pyzel and S. Bellther. Mr. Culver is president of the Continental Insurance group. Mr. Dominick is a partner of Dominick & Dominick, brokers, and takes the place of his brother, Bayard Dominick, who recently resigned from the board. Mr. Pyzel and Mr. Bellther have long been officials of the company, the former as chief technical adviser and the latter as president of Shell Oil Co., west coast operating subsidiary.

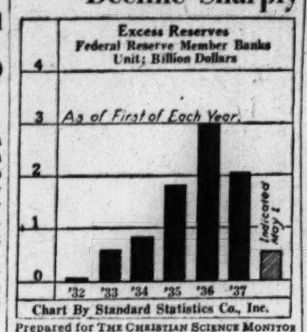
Pennsylvania Water Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—An issue of $2,238,000 of Pennsylvania Water Company first mortgage bonds, series "A" 3½ per cent bonds of 1967, has been offered at 102 and accrued interest by Mellon Securities Corp. of Pittsburgh.

Business Failures Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. reports business failures for the week ended Feb. 4, at 184, against 178 in the preceding week and 209 a year ago.

Excess Reserves Decline Sharply



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Business will be little affected by the recently announced increase of 33 1/3 per cent in member bank requirements, thus exhausting the Federal Reserve Board's power to raise requirements under the amended Federal Reserve Act.

For the purpose of affording member banks ample time for orderly adjustment to the change, one half of the increase will become effective on March 1 and the remaining half on May 1.

Britain to Borrow £400,000,000 For Defense Purposes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 11—Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons today announced that the British government is takingn the power to borrow for defense expenditure up to £400,000,000 spread over five years, thus confirming London stock market expectations which for some time have been pushing down gilt-edged security quotations in anticipation of such a loan.

Keynes, Cambridge economist, holds that provided this year's quota of such new government borrowing does not exceed about £100,000,000, it should be possible for banks, by the extension of credit, to prevent any serious rise in Britain's still comparatively low interest rates.

This optimistic view is not shared by at least some of the more orthodox financial circles here. Walter Layton's journal, The Economist, for example, says in its last issue, "We agree with Keynes that even with a defense loan the interest rate could be prevented from rising, but only, we fear, at the cost of creating runaay inflation."

General Motors' Overseas Sales 5.5 P. C. Above '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Sales of General Motors cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets in January totaled 26,990, an increase of 5.5 per cent from the corresponding month a year ago. For the 12 months through January overseas sales aggregated 326,166 units, an increase of 12.2 per cent over the 290,696 cars and trucks sold in the preceding 12 months.

The figures include the products of the corporation's United States, Canadian, English and German factories sold outside this country and Canada.

Your Income Tax

This is the fifteenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Exemption Allowed State Employees

The compensation of officers and employees of a State or any political subdivision thereof, which is paid from public funds of the State or political subdivision, as distinguished from amounts collected from individuals or private corporations, if the services of such officers or employees are rendered in connection with activities which constitute the discharge of an essential governmental function, as distinguished from a proprietary function, is exempt from Federal income tax. The

Compensation of such officers and employees is subject to Federal income tax if their services were rendered in connection with the exercise of a proprietary function. For example, the compensation of the governor of a state, the mayor of a city, councilmen, board of aldermen, public-school teachers, firemen, and policemen is not subject to Federal income tax. The compensation of such officers and employees whose services are connected with the liquidation by the state of insurance companies or banks, which is paid from funds of the companies being liquidated, is not exempt from Federal income tax. Compensation received by employees of a municipally owned waterworks or street railway or electric light plant is subject to Federal income tax, as such activities are proprietary rather than governmental in character.

Fees for special services to a state are taxable, as, for example, compensation paid architects and builders for planning and erecting a state capitol or other state or municipal building. An officer or an employee of a state, for the purpose of the income-tax law, is one whose services are continuous and not occasional or temporary.

Hygrade Sylvania Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Hygrade Sylvania Corp., Salem, Mass., reported 1936 net income after all charges and taxes of $1,034,736, equal to $4.49 a share on the average number of common shares outstanding. This compares with $776,851, or $3.31 a share, in 1935. The company makes electric lamps. It also has plants in St. Mary's and Emporium, Penna.

Blaw-Knox Net Best Since '30

NEW YORK (AP)—Blaw-Knox Co., steel manufacturers with plants at Chicago and Pittsburgh, reported for 1936 net profit of $1,548,173, equal to $1.17 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $565,230, or 43 cents a share in 1935. The 1936 results were the best for the company since 1930.

Chrysler 1935 Net $62,110,543 Against $34,975,819 in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A net income in 1936 of $62,110,543, a new record, is reported by the Chrysler Corporation. This compares with $34,975,819 in 1935 and with $21,902,168 in 1929. The net income for 1936 is equal to $14.25 a share on its $5-par common stock against $8.07 in 1935.

The company at the same time declared a dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, its only security outstanding. It has no preferred stock or funded debt. Dividends on a quarterly, semi-annual or other stated basis are not declared by the company. Dividend payments in 1936 comprised $1 on March 31, $1.50 on June 30, $4 on Sept. 15 and $5.50 on Dec. 14, a total of $12.

Sales Make Record

A total of 1,066,299 units were sold by the company last year, a new record. This compares with 843,599 in 1935, the previous best total and with 450,543 in 1929.

Last year the company paid $52,190,692 in dividends, another record, against $8,664,652 in 1935. It also distributed three bonuses, aggregating about $8,000,000, most of which went to employees paid by the hour and none to management executives.

"During the year," remarked W. P. Chrysler, chairman, in the report, "the corporation increased its wage rates and continued to pay wage rates higher than the average in the automobile industry, which, itself, is one of the highest wage-rate industries in the country. The wage rates now being paid employees are the highest in the history of the corporation."

Including $46,551,620 cash and marketable securities at a cost of $14,352,803, the company reported net current assets of $140,101,687 on Dec. 31, against current liabilities of $75,131,876. This compared with current assets, including $57,428,625 cash and $1,688,961 marketable securities at cost, of $128,204,484 and current liabilities of $66,901,392 the year before. The current liabilities reported for Dec. 31 last are the only debts outstanding.

Assets Increase

Total assets were $210,676,184 on Dec. 31, against $193,510,531.

The market value of securities included in current assets on Dec. 31 was $14,472,000 on that date, which compared with a $1,689,000 market value for the securities held a year previously.

"Gross additions to property, plant and equipment in the year amounted to $21,650,503," said Mr. Chrysler.

"Depreciation was charged to operations last year at the same rates as for the previous year and, together with amortization, amounted to $14,211,151 for 1936. The corporation's taxes in various forms aggregated $36,469,200.

"Of the 60,000 shares of common stock previously reserved for the purpose of the management-trust plan, the corporation during the year sold, at cost to the corporation, 44,000 shares to trusts established under that plan. One hundred and sixty-seven of the corporation's executives participate in such trusts."

Bank Clearings Up 29 P. C. Over 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities in the week ended Feb. 10 totaled $5,620,866,000, Dun & Bradstreet reported today.

This was a gain of 29.4 per cent over clearings of $4,345,145,000 a year ago, but the comparison was distorted because Lincoln's birthday holiday occurred earlier last year, narrowing the number of bank business days in the comparative period to five.

A week earlier clearings were 16.3 per cent ahead of the 1936 comparative.

Clearings at New York City aggregated $3,705,188,000, or 29.6 per cent ahead of the $2,859,535,000 reported a year ago. The total of $1,915,678,000 at outside centers was a gain of 28.9 per cent over a year ago.

At all outside cities except Louisville there were gains, the largest being 71.9 per cent at Atlanta; 61.8 at Dallas; 50.5 at Pittsburgh, and 49.2 at Minneapolis. The drop of 32.5 per cent at Louisville was due to flood interruptions to normal business.

Commodity Price Gains Aid Credit of Latin America

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Several recent developments, including, of course, the $70,000,000 Argentine flotation of Morgan Stanley & Company this week, call attention to the improvement in South American credit in recent months. There has been a sharp appreciation in South American bonds during the last two months, so that issues in this group are now selling as high as 100 per cent over their lows for 1936-1937. Following table shows some of the appreciation:

Bond	1936-1937 High	Low	Appr. Current Price
Antioqua 7s of 1945	22	7⅞	16¼
Argentine 6s A of 1957	102⅞	97⅜	102⅝
Brazil 8s of 1941	59⅞	27½	50½
Buenos Aires 6s of 1961	88¾	55	87½
Chile 6s of 1960	24	13¾	19½
Colombia 6s of 1961	34¼	19	33⅛
Lautaro Nitr 4s of 1954	40	21	39
Medellin 6½s 1954	17¾	7¼	13⅛
Minas Gerares 6½s 1959	33	14⅞	31⅛
Peru 7s 1959	23⅞	13½	22⅛
Rio de Janeiro 6½s 1953	32¾	14	30
Sao Paulo 6s 1968	34½	14	30
Uruguay 6s 1960	70¼	37⅝	67½

Commodity Price Rise Factor

Activity on the upside in South American issues, particularly those long in default, appeared during and after President Roosevelt's post-election trip to the South American continent. It obtained a new lease of life with the visit to this country of Sir Otto Niemeyer in January, presumably to look around here and get the feel of the American attitude toward defaulted South American obligations.

Underneath the strength in these issues, however, has been the recovery in world prices of commodities. Colombia and Brazil benefit by higher coffee; Chile by higher copper and nitrates; Bolivia by better prices for tin; the Argentine by higher world prices for wheat and beef; Brazil by better cotton prices, and so forth. It was fundamentally the collapse of world commodity prices which prevented the South American countries from servicing their debts.

These advantages have appeared in the position of the South American exchanges as well as that of their bonds. About two weeks ago it was announced from Rio de Janeiro that the last of the frozen funds or blocked exchange held by Brazil for the account of United States exporters had been released. Argentina is reported to be considering abrogation of all foreign exchange restrictions and resumption of free dealings in foreign currencies. A large flow of European funds to Argentina is reported, of such scope that the Argentine Government is rumored to have inaugurated a sterilization program for foreign gold imports similar to that of the United States.

Other South American countries are similarly finding exchange conditions easier. Restrictions have been eased in Colombia. Other countries are improving their balance of trade through larger export surplus.

Argentina's Good Credit

The effect of the improvement, however, has been registered in different degrees in the credit of different countries. The excellent credit condition of the Argentine is indicated in the 4 per cent coupon rate at which its bonds are being offered this week. Business conditions have been very good in that country for some time, and a problem of credit control similar to that of this country is said to be present. Some of the other countries, however, either through lack of exchange or lack of willingness, have failed to support their credit.

Some time ago the Colombian Government offered to turn over to its creditors, out of exchange receipts an amount which reached $4.75 per $1000 bond in 1935 and will be $6.05 for 1936. Despite the fact that this is virtually only 10 per cent of the coupon, the British Council of Foreign Bondholders, a semi-official organization, recommended to British holders that they accept the offer. The assumption presumably was that if some payment at least is continued, opportunities for more favorable settlement later are kept open, whereas if an offer is rejected because insufficient, the issue may, by falling temporarily into inactivity, be more difficult to revive later. The American unofficial Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc., recommended that it be accepted.

One of the charges laid against South American debtor governments is that, under the guise of "amortization," they are using funds available for debt service to buy up and repatriate their bonds at the present bargain basement prices. This device has been know to be practiced by American debtors; some years ago the ill-fated joint stock land banks were accused of the practice. It is said that Chile alone bought about $16,000,000 face value in 1936 of her bonds outstanding in the American market.

Sun Life Financial Position Is Strong; Dividend Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The financial statement of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada for 1936, released by Arthur B. Wood, president and managing director, at the 66th annual meeting of the company, reflects the general improvement in business conditions in the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and other countries where the company secures its business.

Of primary interest was the announcement made by Mr. Wood of an increase in 1937 dividends to participating policyholders. Moreover, the strength of the financial statement is one of the bright spots of the insurance and financial world and apart from the news that dividends to policyholders are to be increased, perhaps the highlight is the fact that since the company issued its first policy in 1871, it has paid out in benefits over $1,000,000,000 to policyholders and beneficiaries. Last year $77,000,000 was paid out under this heading.

Assets increased during the year over $70,000,000 to a figure exceeding $777,000,000—the highest in the company's history. Since 1929, assets have increased over $209,000,000. Assurances in force show an increase over 1935, a definite sign of a general recovery in business conditions, while new business for the year was well maintained at over $219,000,000.

A definite sign of an improvement in general business conditions and a betterment in purchasing power of the public, Mr. Wood declared, was that during 1936 there had been a marked decline in the number of life insurance policies terminated and also a considerable reduction in loans on policies.

Deferred Demand for Furniture Swirls Vigorously Into a Sharp Recovery

NEW YORK (AP)—The furniture industry provides an apt example of the way in which growing purchasing power generates itself.

When the downward spiral of deflation got under way, purchasers cut appropriations to the bone for virtually everything except necessities.

Along with numerous other products which suffered for lack of replacement buying was furniture, a semi-luxury.

Furniture sales tumbled until 1933 and then recovered irregularly as people throughout the nation got more money from higher farm prices and industrial recovery.

Deferred demand swirled vigorously into the trade in the summer furniture shows of 1936 bringing record records.

Volume of business booked during recent furniture exhibits was more than 44 per cent ahead of January, 1936. About 86 per cent of reporting plants cited more business than a year ago, Seidman & Seidman, certified public accountants, report.

Normally, the winter market is the smaller of the two main annual exhibits of the industry. While on the average the current winter market was not as large in bookings as that of July, 1936, it is reported, "more than one half of the exhibiting plants booked more business in the January than the July display.

As a result of the tide of business riding the swells of expanding buying power, furniture pay rolls shot ahead 60 per cent last month over a year ago.

This upturn stemmed from an increase of 24 per cent in the number of employees at work in the industry and lengthening of working hours.

Paterson, N. J., Has Its Insurance Rating Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J.—The city of Paterson has had its insurance rating raised from a "C" to a "B" classification by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, a survey made by the Industrial Commission shows.

The reduction thus secured lowers the base rate for all one and two-family dwellings, as well as for their contents, one-half cent on every $100 in coverage on both frame and brick dwellings. On specifically rated property, such as stores, warehouses, factories, and garages, the base insurance rate is, through a reduction in the town charge, lowered one cent on every $100 insurance coverage.

Goodrich Buys Factory Site

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Purchase of a factory site and building at Cadillac, Mich., was announced by the B. F. Goodrich Company. The company announced a "general line of rubber goods will be manufactured," but officials said tire making will not be included, at least at present.

Textile Consumption During 1936 Highest Since the World War

NEW YORK (AP)—Riding the recovery tide, United States' consumption of texties in 1936 shot to the highest point since the World War.

Progress was not uniform, however. Big gains in the use of cotton and rayon contrasted with somewhat smaller consumption of wool and silk.

Total use of all these products rose to 4,233,400 pounds from 3,479,000,000 in 1935 and compared with a previous post-war peak of 4,135,600,000 in 1927, a compilation by Rayon Organon shows.

Sharpest gainer last year was cotton with a total of 3,468,000,000 pounds, compared with 2,754,300,000 in 1935. This was 81.9 per cent of all textile fiber consumed. In 1935 cotton's share of the entire market was 79.2 per cent.

In back of this heavier demand for cotton fiber stands the story of the year's acceleration in industry as well as increased buying by individuals.

The steady growth of rayon consumption, the survey says, is registered not only in pounds but also in per cent.

In 1936 rayon accounted for 7.6 per cent of the total of the four-fiber consumption compared with only 0.3 per cent in 1920.

Silk's relative position in 1936 at 1.4 per cent of the aggregate was the lowest since 1923. Opinion in trade circles is that the price of silk, although far under boom levels, has been an obstacle to wider consumption of this staple.

Wool's percentage at 9.1 per cent of the total was somewhat under 1935, but comparatively little changed.

Utility Offering Largest Made Under Securities Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Offering of a new issue of $75,000,000 Northern States Power Company of Minnesota first and refunding mortgage bonds and 275,000 shares of no par $5 series cumulative preferred stock is the largest public offering of electric and gas utility securities thus far made under the Securities and Exchange Act, it was announced.

The first and refunding mortgage bonds, 3½ per cent series due 1967, are to be dated Feb. 1, 1937, and are priced at 101 per cent plus accrued interest. The preferred stock is priced at $103 plus accrued dividend from Jan. 1, 1937.

The offering of these issues, aggregating at their offering prices $104,075,000, is being made by a group of 30 investment houses headed by Bancamerica-Blair Corporation. Net proceeds will be used, together with other funds of the company, to redeem or pay all of the company's funded debt now outstanding except the issue of St. Paul Gas Light Company general mortgage gold bonds, 5 per cent, due March 1, 1944.

Atlantic City Electric Bonds

NEW YORK—Offering of a new issue of $18,000,000 Atlantic City Electric Company general mortgage bonds, 3¼ per cent series due 1964, is being made by a banking syndicate headed by Edward B. Smith & Co. The bonds are priced at 101 per cent and accrued interest, and are dated Jan. 15, 1937.

Growing Trade Between U. S. And Italy Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Increased trade between the United States and Italy was forecast today by Miss Elizabeth Humes, United States Department of Commerce trade commissioner in Rome, who is here for a four months visit to home offices of the department and conferences with American business officials. The colonization of Ethiopia, Miss Humes thought, would help stimulate a demand for American goods.

The Rome trade commissioner, who has held her position for eight years, before which she was assistant trade commissioner for two years, described Italian economy as in the process of transition based on the necessity of operating with a reduced gold reserve and maintaining a favorable balance of imports.

She indicated that although American exports to Italy declined from $64,473,000 during the first 11 months of 1935 to $52,893,000 during the same period in 1936, Italy still was this nation's eleventh most important export customer. On the other side of the transaction, the United States was second only to Germany among Italy's import markets.

Favorable balances of trade by Italy during October and November last year presaged some relaxation of import restrictions, especially those applying to raw materials, she said. Substitution of domestic materials was limited with respect to manufacturing in Italy for the export market, according to Miss Humes, who stressed that foreign raw materials were desired for that phase of Italian business in order to maintain standards and quality.

Devaluation of the lira was one of the most important reasons for stimulation of export trade from Italy, she added.

Miss Humes thought prospects of cotton production in Ethiopia still had to be proved, although Italians had hopes of supplying their textile mills with long-staple fiber grown in their new colony. Meanwhile, she said, pure cotton textiles had to be produced to satisfy the export markets.

McKeesport Tin Plate Co. To Merge With Subsidiary

NEW YORK (AP)—Under a merger agreement of McKeesport Tin Plate Co. and its subsidiary, National Can Co., the former concern will be merged with National Can and the name then changed to McKeesport Tin Plate Corp.

The terms provide for exchange of two shares of McKeesport Tin Plate Corp. for each share now outstanding of McKeesport Tin Plate Co. and of National Can Co.

A special stockholders' meeting of McKeesport Tin Plate Co. will be held March 11 to vote on the merger.

Business Personals

Floyd B. Odlum of New York, a director of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. Mr. Odlum, a graduate of the University of Colorado and a lawyer, is president of the Atlas Corporation, president of the Neurological Institute of New York, a trustee of Vermont Academy, and a director of the American and Foreign Power Company, the United Fruit Company, and the Italian Superpower Company.

Bennett Ellison and Ernest Stauffen Jr. have been elected to the board of trustees of the Central Savings Bank of New York.

Jenks, Gwynne & Co. of New York have become members of the Montreal Curb Exchange.

The resignation of Angus O. Swink, for eight years president of the Atlantic Life Insurance Company of Richmond, Va., has been announced. Control of Atlantic Life was acquired recently by the Bankers National Investing Corporation of Delaware.

F. Godber, a director, has been elected chairman of Shell Union Oil Corp., succeeding Sir H. W. A. Deterding, resigned. S. Belither has been appointed a vice-president

Whiting, Weeks & Knowles announce that Herbert I. Buttrick has joined their organization as manager of their municipal bond department. Following his graduation from Harvard in 1906, Mr. Buttrick became associated with Merrill, Oldham & Co., continuing with that firm and its successors for many years. From Aug. 1933, until the close of last year he was vice-president and treasurer of Tyler, Buttrick & Co. In recent years Mr. Buttrick has specialized exclusively in municipal bonds and is well known throughout the country as an authority in this field of investment.

Organization work for the new Oregon Retail Distributor's Association has been completed and Dr. N. H. Comish, professor of business administration at the University of Oregon, has been selected as permanent secretary, it was announced here. Membership in the association is open to all retail merchants; newspaper advertising men and others interested in any phase of retailing.

At the annual meeting of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Victor M. Cutter, James Dean, Allan Forbes and George Willard Smith were re-elected directors for three years.

Dr. Harold Hotelling, president International Economic Society and member of the council American Mathematical Society, and Dr. Charles F. Roos, formerly Fellow in Economics Guggenheim Memorial Foundation and lately chief of the Research Section of the National Recovery Administration, have joined the staff of Mercer-Allied Corporation, investment management organization.

Re-elected

Bland-Stoller

Fred C. Moffatt
Chosen for the Third Time President of the New York Curb Exchange by the Board of Governors

Moffatt Re-elected N. Y. Curb Exchange Head; Is Third Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Board of Governors of the New York Curb Exchange has elected Fred C. Moffatt to a third term as president of the exchange. Mortimer Landsberg was elected vice-president to succeed Charles S. Leahy. Mr. Landsberg served as treasurer since 1925. Mr. Leahy declined renomination. Joseph A. Cole succeeded Mr. Landsberg and Eugene R. Tappen was reappointed secretary for the 10th successive year.

Charles E. McGowan was also appointed by the governors as first assistant secretary and James S. Kenny, Martin J. Kenna and James R. Murphy as assistant secretaries.

Mr. Moffatt formed the firm of Moffatt & Spear with William M. Spear in 1925. Mr. Landsberg is a member of Brickman, Landsberg & Co. and Mr. Cole has an office with Josephthal & Co.

N. Y. Life Insurance Assets in 1936 Show $160,000,000 Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Life Insurance Company reports that during the year 1936 it had a gain of $160,000,000 in assets and $40,000,000 in insurance in force, according to a monthly report given by Thomas A. Buckner, chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Buckner said assets of the company on Dec. 31 were $2,404,236,413.

Holdings of the United States Government bonds, Mr. Buckner said, amounted to $440,000,000, or 18.31 per cent of total assets. He added that this item was $119,000 greater than in the previous year.

Corporate, municipal and other bonds exceeded $855,000,000 at the close of last year, an increase of $65,000,000 over Dec. 31, 1935. Policy loans amounted to $361,000,000, which is about $18,000,000 less than at the close of 1935.

The company had 2,722,956 policies in force guaranteeing insurance protection of more than $6,660,000,000 at the close of 1936. New insurance issued during the year amounted to $451,000,000 and in addition men and women paid $46,000,000 to the company for annuities. The company paid or credited $199,000,000 in 1936 to living policyholders and the beneficiaries of whose who died.

Frederick A. Wickett, a vice-president, was elected a director. His name, which had been proposed by the nominating committee of the board of directors, was presented upon motion of former President Herbert Hoover, a director of the company. Directors also confirmed the appointments made by the chairman of Thomas F. Daly and Richard K. Paynter Jr. as assistant treasurers of the company.

Asks Canada to Buy More From Australia

MONTREAL (Canadian Press)—Australian purchases of Canadian goods greatly exceeded her sales here last year, Hon. Percival Pease, Deputy Prime Minister of Queensland, told the Canadian Progress Club here, as he urged personal contacts to develop trade and commerce.

Australia's wish, said Mr. Pease, is to furnish Canada with commodities not produced here, such as sugar and pineapple. In turn, she will purchase Canadian products of field, forest and factory. All newsprint used in Australia is made at Three Rivers, Que., he said.

It should be the responsibility of an exporter, he said, to foster in his own country a demand for the products of the nation to which he sells.

In 1935, according to Mr. Pease, Australian purchases of Canadian goods totaled $20,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000 over the previous year. At the same time, sales in Canada of Australian goods totaled $7,500,000, an increase of $900,000.

Socony Raises "Gas" Prices

NEW YORK—Officials of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., announced that owing to the recently increased cost of crude Socony-Vacuum would advance gasoline prices in New York and New England one-half cent per gallon beginning Feb. 5. Similar increases have been announced in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Retailers Elect Group to Carry Out New Program

NEW YORK (AP)—A platform commission of 49 retail merchants was appointed by David E. Moeser, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, to devise methods of carrying out the "proposed voluntary platform" which the association approved at its annual convention in January.

The general principles endorsed at that time included:

1. Improvement of working conditions, elimination of child labor and excessive hours of work, and payment of "just wages."

2. Maintenance of proper relations with consumers through elimination of deceptive advertising and inaccurate labeling.

3. Continuation of the policy of co-operation with various vendors' trade associations to further the free flow of distribution.

Five special committees will assist the platform commission in gathering the necessary information and in preparation of the detailed plan. A report is expected within 90 days.

Mr. Moeser, in a communication to the commission members, urged them to tap all available sources for information including other retail organizations, better business bureaus, government agencies and consumer bodies.

As originally proposed, the retailers' platform looked toward enactment of laws by the states furthering voluntary association to eliminate child labor and to set up fair practice standards.

This provision was eliminated in favor of a general declaration of principles, with detailed study to be made later of how best to make the plan effective.

N. Y. Milk Farmers' Income Up Sharply

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—New York farmers' cash income for milk produced in 1936 was estimated at $140,000,000 by the State Department of Agriculture and markets.

This is nearly $12,000,000 more than the previous year and a record for the last six years, Commissioner Peter G. Ten Eyck said.

At the same time the department recommended, in its annual report to the Legislature, that:

1. More complete information should be made public concerning items which make up the spread between producer and consumer.

2. The legal procedure for the administration of the permanent features of the milk control law should be simplified.

Commissioner Ten Eyck said it would be inadvisable to make specific recommendations concerning the price-fixing features of the law "until the attitude of the producing and distributing branches of the industry is more fully revealed."

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CHICAGO NEW YORK

Assoc. Press Ave. (60 Stocks)
Today ..... Prev. day 73.5
Month ago, 71.9 Year ago, 61.9
1937 high ..73.5 1937 low, 69.1

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) .....
Previous day 2,919,330
1937 vol. to date $4,000,000
1936 vol. to date 92,540,774

Big Stock Buying Surge on News Of Motors Peace

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The General Motors strike truce stimulated a burst of buying in today's stock market that lifted leaders to 3 or more points, many to peaks for the past several years.

Profit selling was not long in making its appearance, however, and extreme advances were reduced or canceled. In the exciting sprint of the first hour, the ticker tape for a while was 5 minutes behind. The volume dwindled later and, near the final hour, dealings were exceptionally quiet. Transfers were around 3,000,000 shares.

Holding sizable portions of their best gains were U. S. Steel, Crucible, National Steel, American Rolling Mill, Briggs Mfg., Bendix, Yellow Truck, Goodrich, Sears Roebuck, Macy, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Can, American Telephone; Continental Can, du Pont, General Electric, Lima Locomotive, Westinghouse Air Brake, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Lackawanna, Montgomery Ward and Westinghouse.

Chrysler ran up 3 at the beginning, but dropped back to below its Wednesday's close. The majority of the rails were a shade improved. Utilities were reactionary.

In the backward column were Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, Electric Power & Light, American Water Works, Columbia Gas, Standard Oil of N. J., J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft and Texas Corp.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market was even-tempered today.

In the corporate division limited gains were scored by International Paper 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Illinois Central 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Studebaker convertible 6s rose 2 points or so in response to higher prices for the shares. Higher prices for Youngstown Sheet & Tube shares stimulated the 3½ per cent convertible loan about 2 points.

Paramount Pictures 6s met resistance after yesterday's sharp runup of 4¾ and dropped back more than a point on sizable volume.

Issues fractionally lower were Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Pacific Gas 3¼s, U. S. Rubber 5s and Utilities Power & Light 5s.

U. S. Treasury loans were mixed with small gains in the 2¾s of 1954 and 1951 and the 3¼s and 1946 contrasting with limited declines in the 2¾s and the 3¾s of 1959.

Up a little in the foreign division were Uruguay 6s, German 7s, Polish 8s and Argentine 6s. Rome 6½s were about a point higher. Milan 6½s were down a trifle.

Investment men said that although the market welcomed settlement of the General Motors strike interest in many circles was focused on the continued growth of opinion that money rates may increase.

A brisk advance in curb prices in early trading prompted profit selling today and the list was somewhat uneven starting the final hour.

Several industrial specialties maintained their early gains in full. Jones & Laughlin clung to a 6-point rise, and National Gypsum "A" was 4 to the good.

The selling shifted issues like American Cyanamid "B," American Gas & Electric, Newmont, Standard Power & Light and Detroit Steel Products from the plus to the minus column.

Great Atlantic & Pacific, Gulf Oil, American Tobacco "B," Interborough Petroleum, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and United Gas held fractionally above previous closings.

Guilder Exchange Has Sharp Decline

The Netherlands guider broke sharply in foreign exchange dealings today, continuing the downward movement which became apparent yesterday.

The guilder was quoted in New York at 54.48 cents, off .16 of a cent from yesterday's close. Bankers said a heavy movement of funds to the United States for investment had been going on for some time. Until yesterday, it was understood, the Netherlands official control had kept the currency stable at around 54.76 cents, but largely withdrew its support during the day.

Other currencies fluctuated narrowly in the New York market. The pound sterling was unchanged at $4.89⅞. French francs rose .00 3-16 of a cent at 4.66 9-16 cents and the Swiss franc, at 22.82½ cents, was off .00½ of a cent. Canadian dollars remained unchanged.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.89⅞	$4.89⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.89⅛	4.89⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0467	.0466	$
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1687	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2282	.2283	$
Italy—lira	.05261⅛	.05261⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5443	.5465	$
Sweden—krona	.2526	.2525	.4537
Norway—krone	.2462	.2460	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2187	.2186	.4537
Spain—peseta			.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0270
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	$
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1960	.1960	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.04461⅛	.04461⅛	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3266	.3265	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2625	.2625	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2858	.2857	.8440
India—rupee	.3703	.3701	.8180
Java—florin	.5495	.5495	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2975	.2975	*
Straits Settmnts—dol	.5756	.5750	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5037½	.5037½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9097	.9094	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong and Shanghai. †Not quoted ‡Nominal. (Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
74	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	13	77	75	75½	+1½
18⅜	15	Adams Ex (.55e)	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	
28½	25½	Adams-Mill (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
36	33¼	Addresso-Mul (1)	6	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ¼
4⅜	3⅛	Advance Rumely	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
80¼	75	Air Reduc (1a)	14	77	75⅞	76⅞	+ ⅜
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	11	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
15⅞	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	18	14⅜	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
5½	3⅞	Allegh Corp	350	5¼	5	5	
58	43	Allegh pf xw	5	58	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅜
58½	43⅛	Allegh pf $30 ww	25	59¾	58¼	58¾	+ ¼
58⅝	43⅝	Allegh p f$40 ww	10	59	58	59	+ ⅝
50	41⅛	Allegh 2 pr pf	12	51	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	36⅛	Allegh 8% (1.65e)	23	40⅜	39½	39½	— ¾
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	4	239¼	235	239¼	+4¼
33⅛	28⅛	Allied Mills (.50g)	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ½
19½	16⅛	Allied Stores (.20g)	112	19⅛	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	6	82¾	82	82	
82⅛	75½	Allis Chalm (1⅛g)	46	78⅝	76¼	76¼	—1½
39⅜	30⅛	Alpha Cem (1)	4	37½	37¼	37⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Amal Leath	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
48¾	34¼	Amal Leath pf (3)	3	43¼	41½	43¼	Feb 7
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	16	109	106¾	108	—1
101½	83	Am Ag Chem (4e)	2	94	93	93	
41⅜	37¾	Am Bank N (1.40e)	0	39½	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
75¾	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	7	78½	75¾	78	+2¼
121	105⅜	Am Can (4a)	58	110	108½	109¼	+1¼
174	166	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	Feb 10
71	56	Am Car & Fd	15	68	67	67½	— ¾
104½	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	8	100½	99½	100½	— ¼
85¾	72	Am Chain (4e)	21	87⅜	86	86½	+ ¾
128	115	Am Chain pf (5)	3	131½	129	131½	+3½
105⅛	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	Feb 8
22¾	13¾	Am Colortype	29	21½	20	20½	+ ⅛
29⅜	26⅜	Am Com Alc (.50e)	16	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
33⅜	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	8	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ¼
13½	8¼	Am Encaustic Til	14	12⅜	12	12	— ¼
17	13	Am Europ'n Sec	2	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	Feb 9
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pr	50	12⅜	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr $6 pf	3	54½	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
68⅞	58⅛	Am & For Pr $7 pf	14	64¼	62¾	62¾	—1½
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	12	33¾	32½	32½	—1¼
21	18	Am Haw SS (1)	3	20	19¾	19⅞	
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	15	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	2	42½	42½	42½	Feb 9
52	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	*3	50⅞	50	50½	+11 16
4½	2½	Am Ice	9	3¾	3¾	3¾	
25¾	17⅝	Am Ice pf (2e)	1	23	23	23	
16¾	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	34	16⅞	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	17	57	56⅛	56¼	— ¾
125	114	Am Loco pf	3	121	121	121	+1
25½	22¾	Am Ma & Fdy (¾g)	14	24¼	24	24	
13⅞	11⅜	Am MA&Met (.15g)	18	13⅛	12¾	12¾	
65¾	50½	Am Metal	32	65	64⅛	64½	+ ¼
129½	125	Am Metal pf (6)	1	127½	127½	127½	Feb 9
73	64	Am News (6¾e)	1	73½	73	73½	+ ½
16½	11⅞	Am P & L	48	14⅜	13½	13½	— ½
87⅛	78½	Am P & L pf (6)	5	80	79	80	+ ½
72⅝	64¼	Am P & L (5)	11	66	66	66	
29½	24⅞	Am Rad & SS (.60a)	126	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ¾
37⅞	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	407	38¾	38⅛	38½	+ ¾
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	4	14	34	34	
28	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	6	27½	26½	26½	— ¾
98⅝	89	Am Smelt (3)	26	93½	92¾	93	+ ⅛
154	147	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	150½	150½	150½	Feb 10
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	2	106½	106½	106½	
67⅛	63	Am Snuff (3a)	3	63½	63	63	Feb 10
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdrs (½g)	43	69¼	65¾	67	—2⅛
26⅛	25	Am Stores (2)	7	25⅞	25½	25⅝	— ¼
56⅞	52	Am Sugar (2)	4	53⅜	52½	52½	— ½
143¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	2	143	143	143	Feb 8
25⅞	23⅜	Am Sum Tob (1a)	7	24⅛	24	24⅛	
187	179⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	183	182¼	183	+1⅝
99	93¾	Am Tobac (5)	4	96½	95¾	96½	+1
99⅞	95¼	Am Tob B (5)	13	97	96½	96¾	— ½
150½	147	Am Tobac pf (6)	1	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	Feb 10
20⅛	16⅞	Am Type Fdrs	34	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	— ¾
29⅛	25⅛	Am WW&E (.20g)	50	26¾	26	26½	— ¼
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	2	103¾	103¾	103¾	Feb 10
14⅜	9⅜	Am Woolen	19	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
79	64	Am Woolen pf (1k)	29	75	73¼	73⅝	— ⅞
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap	8	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	21	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
14	6⅜	Am Zinc	235	14¼	13¾	13½	— ⅜
125	100	Am Zinc pf	1	125	125	125	Feb 10
57¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	8	57	56½	56½	— ½
57½	52¼	Anaconda (1¾e)	296	58	56⅞	57¾	+ ½
94⅞	84	Anacon W&C (½g)	4	87	87	87	Feb 10
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	40	23⅜	21⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
37½	30½	Andes Copper	5	33	32	32	—1
10¼	5½	APW Co	21	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
45½	41	Archer-Dan-M (½g)	9	44	43½	43½	—1½
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	3	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
7¼	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	297	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
95	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	7	94¼	94	94⅛	+ ⅞
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	5	100	100	100	Feb 8
68½	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	9	65¼	65	65⅛	— ⅛
16¼	14	Arnold Const (½g)	10	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ¼
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	20	16⅜	16	16	— ½
22⅞	19⅛	Asso Dry G	39	22¾	21½	22½	
101	98	Asso Dry G 1st pf (6)	3	101	101	101	+2
116	114	Asso Dry G 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
76¾	69½	Atchison (2e)	68	77⅜	76	76⅞	+ ⅜
104	101	Atchison pf (5)	5	103½	102¾	103½	— ¾
51¾	44⅛	Atl Coast Line (1e)	28	50¾	49¼	49¼	—1¼
27¾	25	Atl Gulf & W I	1	27	27	27	Feb 6
44	39½	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	1	39½	39½	39½	Feb 10
35⅞	30⅛	Atl Refining (1a)	49	34⅜	34	34⅜	— ⅛
116½	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	116½	116	116	Feb 6
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Powder (¾g)	1	82	82	82	+ ⅛
18¼	16	Atlas Tack (¾e)	7	16⅞	16	16	— ⅛
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	28	34½	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
9¼	7⅝	Austin Nichols	5	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	55	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ¼

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	46	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9¼	8½	Baldwin Loco asd	40	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	2	113¾	113½	113¾	+ ¼
120	88½	Bald. Loco pf asd	4	113¾	113¾	112¾	+ ¼
25⅞	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	160	26	25½	26	— ½
39⅞	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	26	40	39½	39⅝	+ ¼
44⅞	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	2	45	44	45	+ ¼
40⅜	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	33	39⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ¾
32	25¾	Barker Bros	2	29½	28½	28½	—1¼
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	50	34⅛	33⅜	33⅜	— ¾
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	6	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	7	28¾	28	28⅛	— ⅜
103⅛	101¾	Bea Crm pf ww (5)	2	103⅛	103	103⅛	Feb 4
111	105	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	106	106	106	+1
15¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	18	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
85⅜	84	Belk N R pf (3.24e)	1	85⅜	85¼	85⅜	Feb 9
29¾	25	Bendix Avia (1½e)	143	30½	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
23¾	21⅞	Benef Loan (.45g)	8	22⅜	22	22	
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	12	58¼	57½	58¼	+ ⅛
88¾	73	Beth Steel (1½e)	194	91¼	89	91¼	+2½
20	18⅜	Beth Steel pf (1)	27	19¼	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
129	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	6	129	128¼	129	+1
69¾	64	Bigelow-San (½g)	5	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ½
38	33¼	Black & Deck (¾g)	6	37	36½	36½	— ½
28	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	83	28⅜	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
45½	33⅜	Boeing Airplane	94	45½	42¾	44⅜	+1½
45	41	Bohn Al & Br (3)	48	46⅝	44⅛	46¾	+2¾
28	26¼	Borden Co (1.60)	*16	27⅞	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
82	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	18	83½	82	83	+1
9⅞	8¼	Boston & Maine	23	10¼	9¾	10⅛	+ ¼
4½	3⅜	Botany Con Mills	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 10
20¾	16¾	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	47	20⅜	19⅝	19¾	
58⅛	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	48	59⅞	58½	59	+1¾
50	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	13	52	50¼	51⅞	+2⅛
47	42½	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	*3	45⅜	45	45	+ ⅜
8	6⅜	Brk & Queens Tr	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
38½	34¼	Brk & Q Tr pf (3)	5	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	Feb 10
55	46¾	Brk-Man Tr (1g)	9	47⅜	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
102¼	100⅛	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb 10
52¾	48	Brk Un Gas (3)	6	50	49	49	+ ⅜
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	2	49	49	49	+ ⅛
24½	20¼	Brunsw Balke Col	8	21⅛	21¾	21½	+1
23⅛	20	Bucyrus Erie	15	24⅛	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	12¼	Budd E G	135	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
98	85	Budd E G pf	1	88½	88½	88½	+1½
11¼	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	377	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (1¾e)	15	44	43	44	+1¼
62	51	Bulova Watch	2	59¼	58¾	59	
35⅝	31⅜	Bur Ad Mach (.80)	15	35¼	35	35	+ ¼
11¼	7⅛	Bush Term	7	9⅜	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush Term db	2	34¾	34½	34½	⅜ ½
16⅛	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	13	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
32¾	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	10	31½	31	31	— ¾
8¾	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z (.20e)	61	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
33	27¾	Byers A M	38	30⅝	29¾	30	— ⅜
30½	27	Byron Jackson (½g)	15	29½	28⅞	29½	+ ⅜

—C—

48¾	42⅝	Cal Pack (⅞a)	6	46	45	45	— ¾
4	2¾	Callahan Zinc & L	239	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
20½	15¼	Cal & Hecla (¾e)	68	19⅛	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
34⅞	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	48	36⅞	35⅝	36⅜	+1¼
32¾	27½	Canada Dry	29	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	+ ¼
17⅛	14½	Canadian Pacific	196	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
61⅞	58	Cannon Mills (4e)	2	59	59	59	+1
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	4	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ¼
8¼	7	Carr & Gen (.35e)	9	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case J I Co (4e)	2	174½	172½	173½	—1
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	*9	98¾	98	98	
31⅜	26⅜	Celanese (1⅛e)	187	31⅜	30	30½	+ ½
108½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	Feb 9
43½	36½	Celotex Corp	8	42½	41¼	41¼	—1⅛
39¼	34½	Cen Agu As (1½a)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
12⅜	8⅜	Central Foundry	32	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
41⅜	37½	Central of NJ	9	41⅜	40¾	40¾	— ¼
24¾	17½	Cent Viol Sug	3	20	19½	19½	+ ⅛
11½	10¾	Century Rib (.10g)	2	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
75¼	67⅛	Cerro de Pasco (4)	26	72⅜	71⅛	71½	— ¼
23⅜	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	78	23⅜	22½	22½	— ⅝
52¾	35½	Champ P & F (¼g)	4	49	49	49	+ ½
47⅞	41	Checker Cab	1	46½	46½	46½	Feb 9
68¼	63¼	Ches & O (2.80a)	29	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅜
89¾	85	Ches Corp (3)	6	89⅛	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	2¾	Chi & East Ill	3	3	3	3	
11½	6⅜	Chi & East Ill pf	1	10½	10½	10½	
4⅜	3⅛	Chi & North Western	29	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
15½	11½	Chi & N West pf	4	14½	13⅞	14½	+ ¼
3½	2⅜	Chi Great Western	4	3	3	3	
16¾	13⅜	Chi Gt Western pf	13	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
32	30½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	21	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
2½	2	Chi M StP&P	11	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	4¾	Chi M St P&P pf	35	5½	5¼	5¼	
33	23	Chi Pneu Tool	10	32½	31	31⅜	— ⅞
70½	61½	Chi P Tool pf	2	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	Feb 10
2¾	2¼	Chi RI&P	14	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅝	5¾	Chi RI&P 6% pf	3	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Chi RI&P 7% pf	8	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
27½	24½	Chi Yel Cab (2)	2	26¼	26	26	+ ⅛
22½	20½	Chi Cot Oil	8	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	12½	Childs Co	39	14⅞	13½	14½	+ ⅝
134	110¾	Chrysler (12e)	337	135¼	132¾	134	+ ¼
20¼	18⅞	City I&F (2)	11	20	19⅞	20	
10⅝	9	City Stores	15	10	9¾	9¾	
34⅝	32½	Clark Eq (1.60a)	8	34¾	34	34½	— ⅞
38⅜	33	Cles Or Brns (2½g)	19	40⅜	38½	40	+2
97	78	Cluett Peab (⅝g)	5	98⅝	97	98⅝	+1⅝
138	123½	Coca Cola (2a)	4	138	137½	138	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57⅝	37	Coca Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
21⅝	19⅜	Col-Palm-P (½)	41	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
104½	103	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	1	103	103	103	
62⅜	56	Collins & Aik (2a)	40	62½	61⅞	62	+1¼
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	9	51¾	51	51	+ ⅛
20⅞	17⅜	Colum G&E (.40e)	135	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
108	100¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Feb 10
101	91	Colum G&E pf (5)	4	95	94	95	Feb 9
39½	34¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	4	38⅞	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
46⅜	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	2	44½	44	44½	Feb 10
124½	117½	Colum Carb (4a)	*1	123	123	123	+1½
69¼	64¾	Com Credit (4a)	22	67	66½	66½	+ ¼
114	109¾	Com Cr pf (4¼)	3	111½	110	110½	—1½
80¼	73½	Com Inv Tr (4a)	18	75½	75	75	— ⅛
120	113	Com Inv Tr pf (4½)	4	113½	113	113½	
21¼	18⅛	Com Solvents (.60a)	61	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	— ¼
4⅛	3¼	Com & South	111	3½	3¼	3⅜	
75⅝	63	Com & South pf (3)	4	66	65¾	65¾	
18⅜	13⅝	Conde Nast	47	19½	18¼	18¾	+ ⅜
42	36¾	Congol Nairn (1.60a)	15	42	41½	42⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	17½	Congress Cigar (2e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅜
18⅞	16⅜	Con Cigar	7	17	16¼	16¼	+ ⅜
10	8⅝	Con Coal	17	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
49⅞	43⅜	Con Edison (½g)	36	45½	45	45	— ⅜
108	106	Con Edison pf (5)	8	106⅞	106½	106½	— ⅜
5¾	5	Con Film	7	5½	5	5	
18¾	16⅝	Con Film pf	2	17	16⅞	17	
12¾	9¼	Con Laundries	11	12	11½	12	— ⅛
17¼	15⅞	Con Oil (¼g)	96	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
105⅞	105⅞	Con Oil pf (5)	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Jan 23
10⅝	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	4	10	9½	9½	
1⅛	⅞	Con Textile	19	1⅛	1	1	
32½	20⅝	Container Cor (1.20)	49	31⅞	30½	30¾	— ⅝
37⅝	29	Cont Baking A	11	34¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
5¼	4	Cont Baking B	23	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
108⅝	102⅞	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	108	108	108	Feb 10
69½	59⅜	Cont Can (3a)	92	63⅜	62½	62⅜	+ ⅜
25⅜	20½	Cont Diam F (2e)	4	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
42¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bond Market Holds Fairly Steady—Curb Trend Is Irregular

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Steel Production Rises to 81 P. C. Of Mill Capacity

NEW YORK (AP)—The outstanding characteristic in the steel industry is its present stability in face of strikes in the motor field and floods in important producing centers, Iron Age indicated in its review.

Ingot production has moved up to an estimated 81 per cent of capacity this week on top of a January output that was a new record for that month and only 10 per cent less than the peak figure of 5,273,167 gross tons of open-hearth and Bessemer steel in May, 1929, the trade journal said.

"That present high steel production can be maintained," the review said, "in the face of continuance of the General Motors strike and the fact that southern Ohio plants, with nearly 5 per cent of the country's capacity, have not sufficiently recovered from the flood to get above an average operation of 19 per cent, points to a still higher rate when the strike has been settled and flood-stricken mills have resumed.

"Barring a soft coal miners' strike on or about April 1 and possible labor troubles in steel plants, major steel companies do not doubt their ability to maintain approximately present output through the remainder of the first half."

High spots of the week, the review added, include rush orders from jobbers and consumers in flood-stricken areas to replace damaged stocks; resumption of buying on a fairly large scale by Pacific coast steel users, following settlement of the maritime strike and additions of about 25,000 tons to recent large structural steel awards.

An advance of 25 cents a ton on heavy melting steel at Pittsburgh raises the Iron Age composite scrap price to $19, highest since Jan. 27, 1925.

Penna. Road to Ask Authority to Expand Debt by $95,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A statement by the Pennsylvania Railroad reveals that stockholders will be asked at the annual meeting on April 13 to authorize an increase in the funded debt by $95,000,000. Present funded debt is $688,616,904.

The company stated that the latest request "does not mean that any new debt is to be issued immediately." The chief factor in the increase of the road's debt in recent years was its $250,000,000 main-line electrification program.

"Notwithstanding important expenditures for additions and improvements to the property," said the company's statement, "such as new electrification and improvement work, and for refunding of existing debt at lower interest rates, the net increase of bonded debt, exclusive of equipment trusts, averaged only slightly over 1 per cent per annum during the last five-year period, while interest on bonded debt actually showed a slight net annual decrease because of refunding."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Gt Northern Paper	12c ..	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	
Initial				
Easy Washing Mach. Ltd, 7% pf	35c ..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Increased				
Champion Hardware Co	$1.50	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	
Eastman Kodak	$1.50 Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 5	
Shattuck (Frank G.) Co	15c Q	Mar. 22	Mar. 2	
Tubize Chatillon, A	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Irregular				
Bullocks, Inc	$1.05 ..	Feb. 25	Feb. 11	
Chrysler Corp	$1.50 ..	Mar. 13	Feb. 20	
Michigan Steel Tube Products	25c ..	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	
Accumulated				
Canadian International Investments Trust Ltd 5% pf	$2.50 ..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Crown Willamette Paper Co 1st pf	$1.16⅔ ..	Feb. 28	Feb. 19	
Lexington Water Co 7% pf	$12.25 ..	Dec. 21	Dec. 16	
Resumed				
London, Midland & Scottish Ry ¼% ..	.....	.....	.....	
Regular				
Allen Industries	25c Q	Mar. 5	Feb. 20	
American Business Shares, Inc	2c ..	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	
American Dock Co 8% pf	$2 Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18	
Am General $3 pf	75c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17	
Do $2.50 pf	62½c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17	
Do $2 pf	50c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17	
Atlantic Refining	25c Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 23	
Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Pw Corp, 6 4½ pf	$1.12½ Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Do $5 1st pf	$1.25 Q	May 1	Apr. 15	
Cent Vermont P S $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 30	
Cinn & N O & Tex Pac Rv $5 pf	$1.50 Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Devoe & Reyn, A	75c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Do B	75c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Domingues Oil P	25c	Feb. 27	Feb. 24	
Duques Lt 1st pf	$1.25 Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	
Eastman Kod pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5	
Equity Corp $3 pf	75c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 23	
Great Nor Paper	25c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	
Indus Credit Corp of Lynn	25c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Do 7% pf	$7.50 Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
International Min	15c ..	Mar. 20	Mar. 1	
Lexington Water Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	
McWilliams Drge	50c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	
Motor Wheel Corp	40c Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 20	
Penick & F, Ltd	75c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1	
Phila Co $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	
Roxborough Knit M. Inc, partic pf	8c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	
Sagamore Mfg	$1.50 ..	Feb. 2	Jan. 26	
Simmons - Boardman Pub $3 6% pf	75c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Stand Oil of Ohio	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 27	
Do pf	$1.25 Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Tubize-Chatil pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Union Twist Drill	25c Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 10	
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 20	
Whiteman (Wm) Co, Inc, 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	
Wilson Products	25c Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 27	

Water Bonds

(Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.)

	Rate	Maturity	Bid	Asked
Alabama Wat Ser	5	1997	100¼	102½
Amer WW & E	5	1975	102	104
Birmingham Wat	5½	1954	103	
Calif Wat Ser	5	1961	103	104½
Cons Wat of Utica	5	1958	99½	
do	4½	1958	95½	97½
Davenport Wat	5	1961	104½	
East St L Water	5a	1942	100	102
do		1960	104	
Greenwich W G	5a	1952	101½	103½
Monm'th Con Wat	5	1956	100½	103
N Rochelle Wat	5	1951	96½	92
do	5½	1951	91	93
New York Wat S	5	1951	99½	100½
Ohio Wat Ser	5	1958	100⅜	102½
Ore-Wash Wat S	5	1957	95	98
So Pitts Wat	5	1955	103	
Ser Spr Br W Ser	5a	1967	102½	104
So Bay Cons	5	1950	78	83
Terre Haute	5	1949	103	105
do		1958	101	
Union Wat S	5½	1951	102½	104⅞
Westmoreland Wat	5	1942	102	105
West Va Water	4	1941	100½	102¼
West N Y Wat	5½	1951	99½	
do		1950	102	104
Wichita Water	6	1949	103¼	....

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
35 4¼s '47-52	120.4	120.4	120.4
29 3¼s '43-45	108.23	108.21	108.23
14 4s '44-54	114.22	114.19	114.19
1 3⅜s '46-56	113.11	113.11	113.11
12 3⅜s '40-43 June	107.7	107.6	107.6
1 3⅜s '43-47	109.8	109.8	109.8
5 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	108.5	108.5	108.5
12 3¼s '41	108.6	108.2	108.2
6 3¼s '44-46	108.21	108.18	108.18
30 3¼s '46-49	108.7	108.4	108.4
8 3s '51-55	106.23	106.20	106.23
66 2⅞s '55-60	104.22	104.17	104.17
1 2¾s '45-47	105.23	105.23	105.23
5 2¾s '48-51	104.8	104.6	104.6
12 2¾s '51-54	103.17	103.10	103.12
86 2¾s '56-59	103.12	103.8	103.8
310 2½s '49-53	101.19	101.16	101.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s '42-47	103.28	103.28	103.28
2 3s '49	105.7	105.7	105.7
7 3¼s '64	105.29	105.29	105.29

Home Owners' Loan

41 3s A '52	104.30	104.26	104.26
104 2¾s '49	102.26	102.23	102.23
25 2¼s '42-44	102.21	102.21	102.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	105½	105½	105½
34 Alleghany 5s '44	101	100½	101
12 Alleghany 5s '49	96	96	96
1 Alleghany 5s '50	93½	93½	93½
9 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	69	68	68
6 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	100	100
28 Am & For P 5s 2030	84¾	84	84¾
3 Am Ice 5s '53	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
6 AmIGChem 5½s '49	108⅝	108⅝	108⅞
6 Am Int 5½s '49	106½	106½	106½
2 Am T & T 3½s '43	112	112	112
102 Am T & T 3¾s '66	100⅜	100	100
6 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	110	110	110
118 Am T & T 3¼s '61	100⅞	100½	100½
4 Am WW&E 6s '75	110¼	110½	110½
14 Am Wri Fap 6s '47	91⅝	91	91
1 Am Wri P & P 6s '47 ct	91	91	91
14 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	105⅞	105⅞
13 Ang C Nitra deb '67	37½	37	37
16 Arm Del 4s '55	100¼	100	100
3 Arm 4½s '39	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Armstrong C 4s '50	106	105⅜	105⅜
6 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	110	109⅜	109⅜
45 AT&SF 4s '95	112⅞	111⅝	112
5 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
18 A C Line 1st4s ‡52	104¾	104¼	104½
2 ACL cit 4s '52	97¾	97¾	97¾
16 A C Line 4½s '64	98	97¾	97¾
4 A C Line 5s '45	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
4 Atl & Dan 1st4s '48	59½	59	59
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	113¼	113¼	113¼
38 B&O rfg 5s '95	94	93¼	93⅝
16 B&O 5s '96 ‡P	93½	93½	93½
10 BO 5s 2000 D	93¼	93	93
56 B&O cvt 4½s '60	80	79½	79⅝
12 BO 4s '48	107⅛	107⅜	106¾
15 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	104½	104½	104½
11 B&O 5s S W '50	105⅝	105¼	105¼
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Ban&Aroo4scvt '51sta	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
5 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	127¼	126¾	126¾
9 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103½	103½	103½
29 Beth Stl 5s '42 A	108¼	108	108¼
60 Boston & Me 5s '67	88¾	88⅝	88½
52 Bost & Me 4s JJ '61	84	83⅞	84
40 Boston & Me 5s '55	90½	90	90½
36 BotConMills 6½s '34	39¼	38½	38⅞
7 Bkly City RR 5s '41	100¼	100	100
7 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	102	101⅜	101⅜
20 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	103¾	103¼	103¼
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	119½	119½	119½
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Buf R&P 4½s '57	92½	92½	92½
12 Bush Term 5s '55	71	70⅞	71
1 Bush Term 4s '52	88	88	88
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	70½	70½	70½
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	105	105	105
2 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	35½	35½	35½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '46	113¾	113⅜	113⅛
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112⅝	112¼	112⅜
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¼	116¼	116¼
19 Can Nor 4½s '56	126½	126½	126½
2 Can Pac 6s '44	114	114	114
3 Can Pac 5s '54	109¼	109¼	109⅛
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Can Pac 4½s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
32 Can Pac 4s perp	98¾	98½	98¾
2 Cen Foundry 6s '41	222	222	222
3 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	19¼	19¼	19¼
14 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	19¾	19½	19¼
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	104	104	104
6 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	74	74	74
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	102¾	102¼	102¾
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	109¼	109¼	109¼
17 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	86	85	86
13 Certain-td 5½s '48	96¼	95½	95½
4 Champ P&F 4¾s '50	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Chesap Corp 5s '47	150¼	150¼	150¼
1 Ches Corp 5s '44	13	132	132
52 C&O 3½s '96 D	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
1 C&O con 5s '39	108	108	108
3 C&O cv 4½s '92	122	122	122
31 CO rfg 3½s '96 E	10	0	99⅝	99¾
6 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	117⅜	117½	117⅜
11 Chi & Alton 3s '49	58	57½	58
17 CB&Q 4½s '77	114	113⅞	114
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	114	113¾	114
16 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	109¾	109¾	109¾
102 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	38⅛	38	38⅛
16 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	37	36½	37
4 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	100	100	100
8 Chic Gt West 4s '59	47¾	47½	47¾
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	23	23	23
40 Chi I & L 5s '47	40	40	40
20 Chi I & L 5s '66	23	23	23
10 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	68¾	68¾	68¾
3 CM&SP 4¾s '89	69½	69½	69½
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	63¼	63¼	63¼
67 CM&SP 4s Ser A '75	31¾	32¼	32¼
87 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	10¾	10½	10⅝
9 Chi & NW 6½s '36	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
5 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	53½	53½	53½
151 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	21	20⅜	20¾
17 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	34½	33¾	33¾
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	34¾	33¾	33¾
13 Chi&NW 4s '87	52	51⅜	51¾
2 Chi&NW 4s '87 sta	51	51	51
10 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	21½	21½	21½
6 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	11¼	11	11
12 CRI&P 4s '88	42	41	41
27 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	21¾	20½	21⅜
36 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ctf	19¼	18⅝	19¼
1 C TH & SE rf 5s '60	99½	99⅝	99½
5 C TH & SE inc 5s '60	90	90	90
6 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
16 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅞	108	108¼
8 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106	106	106
23 Ch & W Ind 4s '62	104½	104	104½
16 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	105⅛	105¼	105¼
20 Childs Co 5s '43	91	90	90¼
5 Cinn Gas&E 3¼s '66	102⅛	102½	102⅛
4 CinUnTm 3⅛s '71 gtd	107¾	107½	107½
5 CIC & StL 5s '63 D	104	104	104
18 CCC&StL 4½s '77	97¾	97½	97½
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	104½	104½	104½
2 CCC&StL 4s '91 CWM	100	100	100
6 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
38 Clev Un Tm 5½s '72	112½	111⅞	111⅞
2 Clev Un Term 5s '73	108	108	108
2 Clev Un Y 4½s '77C	105	104¾	105
47 Col F&I 5s '70	94½	93¼	94½
10 Co & So 4½s '80	75¼	74½	74½
13 Colum G 5s '52 Ap	103⅞	103¾	103¾
1 Colum G 5s '52 May	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
33 Colum G 5s '61	104⅜	103½	103½
22 Col & Tol 4s '55	106¾	106¾	106¾
12 Coml Credit 3 s '51	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜
6 Coml Inv Tr '51	102¾	102½	102¾
3 Con Coal Del 5s '60	68½	68¼	68½
2 Con Edis 4½s '57	106	106	106
2 Con Pac 5s '54	106½	106½	106½
2 Con Pac 4½s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Con Pac 4½s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
36 Con Coal 3½s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Container 5s '43	102½	102½	102½
9 Crane Co 3½s '51	101¼	100¾	101¼
10 Crown Cork 4s '50	106¾	106½	106½
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	60½	60¼	60¼
2 Cuba RR 7½s '36 ct	65½	65½	65½
3 Cuba RR 5s '52	60	60	60
11 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104½	104½	104½
3 Del & Hud 5½s '37	100	26-32	100¾	100¾
45 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	94¾	94¼	94¼
6 D & RG 4½s '36	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
82 D & RG 4s '36	34½	34	34½
3 D & RG West 5s '55	20¾	20¼	20¼
63 D & RG W 55s '55 asd	21	20½	20½
6 D & RG W 5s '78	30½	30½	30½
9 D Moin & Ft D 4s '35 ct	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
2 Det Ed 5s '52	108	108	108
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
17 Det Ed 4s '65	108	108	108
3 Det Ed 3½s '66	105½	105½	105½
1 Duluth & I R 5s '37	102½	102½	102½
14 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	69	68¼	69
31 Erie rf 5s '67	88	87½	87½
45 Erie rf 5s '75	88¼	87¾	87¾
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	104¼	104¼	104¼
14 Erie 1st con lien 4s '98	90¼	90¼	90¼
12 Erie cvt 4s '53B	92¾	92½	92½
5 Fairbanks Morse4s'56	104	104	104
2 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	103¼	103	103
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	16½	16½	16⅝
38 Fla E Cst 5s '74	17¾	17	17
10 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	81½	81½	81½
1 Francis Bug 6s '56	81½	81½	81½
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
16 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
35 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	102½	102½	102½
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
47 Goodrich 4½s '56	101⅜	101	101
3 Goodrich 6s '45	103⅜	103½	103⅜
5 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104⅝	104½	104½
3 Goth Silk Ho 5s'46	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	119½	119	119
1 Gt Nor 5s '72	114½	114½	114½
4 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
24 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	124⅜	123⅝	124⅛
48 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110	109¾	109¾
16 G Bay & W deb B	14	14	14
5 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	105	105	105
13 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	99½	99½	99½
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	96	96	96
3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	97	95	97
1 Hous Ba'Ter 5s '37	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Hous OilTex 5½s '40	101	101	101
1 Houghton Coal 5s '62 A	54½	54½	54½
10 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	84½	84	84½
7 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	35	34½	34½
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s'70 B	107	106½	106½
4 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
14 Ill Cen 4½s '66	78	77	78
20 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	92¾	92½	92¾
5 Ill Cen col tr 4s '52	91½	91½	91½
2 Ill Cen col tr 4s '53	88½	88¼	88¼
15 Ill Cen 2½s '52	88	88	88
21 IC&CStL&NO 5s'63A	90½	89¾	89¾
10 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	85¾	85¼	85¼
4 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107½	107½	107½
6 Ind & Lou 4s '56	41	41	41
8 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105½	105½	105½
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	68¾	68½	68½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	95⅝	95½	95¾
4 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	94⅜	94½	94½
23 Int Hydro El 6s '44	87	86	86
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	79¼	79¼	79¼
9 Int Paper 6s '55	99¾	99⅝	99¾
3 Int Paper 5s '47	102	101¾	101¾
42 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88⅝	87½	87½
17 Int T&T 4½s '52	75	74½	74¾
29 Int T&T deb 5s '55	80¾	79¼	79¼
4 Jones&LghSt 4½s '61	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
8 K C South 5s '50	99¼	99	99
4 K C Term 4s '60	106⅞	106½	106⅞
1 Keith B F 6s '46	98	98	98
1 Kendall 5½s '48A	102½	102½	102½
1 Kentuck Cen 4s '87	115	115	115
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	68¾	68¾	68¾
6 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	39¼	38½	38⅝
10 Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	39¼	38⅝	38⅝
3 Leh Val Coal 6se '38	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	78½	75½	75½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	70	70	70
7 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	86	85½	86
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	76¾	76½	76¾
25 Leh Val 4s 2003	72	71¼	71½
5 Leh Val HTrm 5s '54	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Liggett & M 7s'44	131½	131½	131½
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	122½	122½	122½
19 Loews 3½s '46	100¾	100½	100¼
9 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	105½	105	105
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	131½	131¼	131¼
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	122⅜	122⅜	122?
23 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	98⅜	98	98¼
7 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104½	104¼	104½
1 Lou & N Mont 4½s '45	114¼	114¼	114½
26 Lou&NSo It M 4s '52	100¾	100¼	100¼
10 Maine Cen 4s '42	104½	104½	104½
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	83⅞	83⅜	83⅞
80 Manat Sug 7½s '42	80	80	80
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90	53¾	53½	53⅝
1 Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	50	50	50
3 Market St Ry s7 '60	103	102⅝	102⅝
2 McCrory Strs 5s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Met Ed 4½s '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	88	88	88
1 Mil&Nor con 4½s'39	91	91	91
1 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 MilSpartan&NW 4s '47	44¾	44	44½
9 Mi & StL 4s '49	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	29¼	29½	29¼
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	24½	24½	24½
1 MSP&SSMarie 5½s '49	23	23	23
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	37½	37½	37½
1 MSP&SSM con 4s '38	33	33	33
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	88	87¾	88
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	74¾	74	74¾
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	95½	94½	94½
7 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	75¼	74½	75¼
26 Mo Pac 5½s '49	14¾	14¼	14¼
8 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	45½	45¼	45¾
4 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	46	45½	45¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	45½	45½	45½
176 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18¾	17½	17⅝
3 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	45½	45¼	45½
46 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	46	45⅜	45½
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	38	38	38
13 Mob & Oh 5s '38	38¼	38¼	38¾
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	96¾	96¾	96¾
25 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	97½	96⅝	96⅞
7 Mor & Essex 5s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	94½	94	94½
15 NashCha&StL 4s '78	97⅝	97½	97⅝
5 Nassau El 4s '51	81	81	81
38 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106½	105¾	105¾
11 Nat Dis Pr 4½s '45	105½	105½	105½
10 Nt Ry Mex 4½s'57 asd	8⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10 Nat RRMex 4s 51 asd	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10 Natl Steel 4s '65	106	105⅝	105⅝
4 NJ Pow & L 4¼s '60	105¾	105½	105½
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	96½	96½	96½
17 N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	101½	101	101¾
19 N O Pub Svc 5s 55 B	101½	101	101
2 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 O C&M 5½s '58	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
5 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	55	54⅝	55
1 NY&Putnam 4s '93	94¾	94¾	94¾
521 NYC cvt 6s '44	112	110½	111⅜
26 NYC rf 5s 2013	101¼	101	101
17 NYC 4½s 2013 A	103½	103	103
19 NYC con 4s '98	102½	101¾	101¾
12 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	95	95	95
28 NYC&HR 3½s '97	101⅞	101¾	101¾
7 NYC Ls Sh 3½s '98	98¼	98	98
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	96¼	96¼	96¼
9 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	99¾	99½	99½
17 NY Ch&StL 5½s '74A	104¾	104½	104½
56 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	95½	94⅞	94⅞
6 NY Ch&StL 4s '37	102	102	102
17 NY Chi&

Politeness Blocks Accord In Peru-Ecuador Dispute; Roosevelt Foreseen Arbiter

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The Peruvian - Ecuadorian boundary dispute, brought to Washington by delegations from the two republics, is likely to be turned over to President Roosevelt for arbitration. Negotiations between the two commissions (in the United States since September, 1936) have reached the point of "After you, my dear Alfonso," with neither group willing to make the first move as to what part of the disputed territory would be acceptable.

The controversy, originating in 1833 and involving more than 100,000 square miles of territory west of Ecuador, is the last of the greater land conflicts to be adjudicated, unless the Gran Chaco region, claimed by Bolivia and Paraguay and partially occupied by Paraguay as the result of the recent war between the two nations, may still be called a major issue.

Because of the vastness of the territory east of Ecuador, the fact that it has caused armed clashes and arguments during more than a century, and that the President of the United States invited Peru and Ecuador to adjust their controversy in Washington, a final adjustment as important in this era of newly found Inter-American good will.

Traced Back

Briefly, the story is as follows:

In the old days, when unreliable surveys caused boundary lines to be more or less imaginary divisions, the King of Spain designated the present disputed territory to New Granada (Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, and Venezuela). Peru, along about 1822, began arguing over the fairness of the award, and in 1828 went to war with the Granadan empire. Fighting occurred only in the southern section of the territory and ended in 1829 at the battle of Tarqui. A treaty was signed in 1829, holding the boundary lines between Peru and New Granada to those assigned by the King of Spain. The following year Ecuador became an independent republic.

Years passed, while the boundary division stirred deep resentment in the thoughts of the Peruvian people, and so in 1887 Ecuador and Peru signed a convocation of arbitration calling for more than 100,000 square miles of territory to be finally determined by (1) arbitration or (2) direct negotiation between the two nations.

It was decided that if the case was arbitrated it should be left to the decision of either Spain, France, Belgium or Switzerland. And if it was to be decided by direct negotiation commissions would be appointed by Peru and Ecuador. In 1904, arbitration was decided upon, and the case was laid before the King of Spain. But the king decided to have no part of it, since he realized that his decision would not please both republics.

More time passed; then in 1912, Peru and Ecuador hit upon the idea of a "formula mixta" and this idea in 1924 became known as the Ponce-Castro Protocol. It opened two avenues for progress.

1. The two republics must (a) determine upon a complete boundary line, (b) sign a treaty covering the same in Washington, and (c) have the treaty ratified by both Governments.

2. The two republics must set off three zones in the disputed area (a) one acceptable to Ecuador, (b) one acceptable to Peru, and (c) one to be submitted to the President of the United States for arbitration.

The 1924 protocol stated that Peru and Ecuador should send delegations immediately to Washington. This did not happen; and in 1929, Ecuador invited Peru to put the protocol into effect. Peru accepted the invitation, but more years passed while arrangements were being perfected. This was unfortunate; for in 1930, a revolution in Peru changed the government, and the protocol was forgotten for the moment.

It might perhaps have been recalled, had not the Leticia row between Peru and Colombia broken out in 1932. This trouble concerned a small settlement far inland along the Amazon River and claimed by both nations. The row was amicably adjusted, and in 1933, Peru invited Ecuador to take up the old protocol and travel to Washington.

Direct Means Tried

Again the negotiation hit a snag, because one nation wanted direct negotiations, and the other nation wanted the case settled by arbitration. However, in 1936, at the invitation of the President of the United States, delegations from Peru and Ecuador set sail, and today behind closed doors the commissions are seeking some means for bringing the issue to an end through direct negotiation.

One might suppose that direct negotiation would be the most agreeable. This thought is probably shared by the delegations. But an insurmountable obstacle appears to have gotten in the way. A mutually satisfactory line dividing the territory cannot be found. As a consequence, presidential arbitration sees likely.

But here again an obstacle looms. Peru, being the nation which extended the invitation for the present negotiations, is expected to name what part of the territory it would accept as its share. Peru, it is understood, prefers not to do so. That leaves the issue up to Ecuador, and that is where the matter rests for the moment.

G. H. C.

Auto Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

face of a settlement in General Motors which in effect, if not specifically, will bar their craft unions from collective bargaining for the next six months.

When word first reached Washington of the probable terms of the impending settlement, Mr. Green attempted to reach President Roosevelt at the White House, but was unsuccessful. Whatever may be said publicly there is no doubt whatever of the private reaction of the federation group. They have insisted that General Motors enter into no agreement with the Lewis-CIO forces which would infringe on the A. F. of L. unions' right to collective bargaining. This right is unquestionably infringed at least for a six-month period. And already there are rumored threats that the A. F. of L. unions will retaliate by calling sit-down strikes of their own.

In this connection there is particular gratification here that at least technically the Administration has not had a part in the settlement in Detroit. The A. F. of L. group feels that the Administration has in fact played them a disservice by permitting a settlement such as the one just reached. And the A. F. of L. has only a slightly lesser claim on the Administration for campaign support than the Lewis faction. But there is nothing factual on which they can base a public protest.

President Roosevelt used his influence to bring about a compromise settlement in Detroit. But that influence was exerted unofficially and behind the scenes. So far as the Administration is concerned, the settlement was reached in Detroit under the good auspices of Governor Murphy. That is the story and they will stick to it.

Wagner Act in Eclipse

In other words, it was only by a narrow margin and at the last moment that President Roosevelt was able to keep himself from being embroiled publicly with the intense rivalry which prevails between the Lewis and Green groups. The danger of such embroilment remains beneath the surface and may appear again at any moment.

On the question of labor relations, the impotence of the Wagner Act to prevent such disruptions to the national economy as have occurred in the maritime and General Motors strikes is impressive. The act itself is now before the Supreme Court and may very possibly be ruled unconstitutional. Even if it should be upheld, the conclusion cannot be avoided that the country either faces the continued drain on recovery of such protracted strikes or new machinery which will bring about a settlement without such delay and losses.

A significant feature of the General Motors strike in this connection is that the terms of the settlement were proposed by Mr. McGrady here over three weeks ago. For nearly a month, workers and employers haggled over terms which they ultimately accepted, at a cost of about a million dollars a day to each side. Neither side gained anything by the delay.

What measures can be taken to avoid such delay in the future are not by any means clear. Secretary Perkins suggested as one useful device federal power to hold investigations in order to bring before the public the true facts in regard to any dispute. But her proposal was immediately pigeonholed and forgotten when Mr. Green voiced the strong opposition of the A. F. of L., to any measure which would subject labor records to the subpoena power of the Federal Government.

McGrady Points the Way

Mr. McGrady declared that such strikes "can be avoided in the future if industry, labor and the Government will apply themselves to a more civilized method of settling their differences."

"When a serious dispute arises and industry and labor sit around a conference table, there should be three extra chairs where reason, intelligence and common sense will be seated," he suggested. But he confessed that he was at a loss to know what specific legislative machinery should be devised to encourage the dawn of such a new era in American labor relations.

Another aspect of the settlement being carefully weighed here is the import to the phenomenal career of Mr. Lewis himself who has under the aegis of the New Deal risen from obscurity to the front rank of both labor leadership and political power within the space of less than four years.

Even though Mr. Lewis has not gained the full victory over General Motors which he set out to obtain, he nevertheless emerges as the first man in American labor history to bring the powerful General Motors Corporation to terms. He forced the closing of 20 plants in that corporation and reduced their production to a bare dribble of a few cars a day. He threatened them with the loss of their markets and their invaluable sales organization.

Has Lost Sympathy

That he did this by the highly questionable device of the sit-down strike is irrelevant to the outcome except in that he has undoubtedly lost considerable public sympathy by it. He has nevertheless gained a foothold in the automobile industry. He emerges with new prestige among labor and with increased power which will prove of great importance when he faces the coal operators next week over renewal of wage contracts for his United Mine Workers. It means also that he will have greater resources than before when he turns again to his lagging unionization campaign in the steel industry.

Secretary Perkins' statement regarding the settlement follows:

"It is very gratifying to know that an adjustment has been reached in the automobile dispute. It has been obvious from the outset that once the parties concerned could sit down together and discuss their differences, the path could be cleared for a fair and honorable agreement.

"Governor Murphy is to be congratulated for his wise, fair, impartial, patient and untiring efforts in handling a most difficult situation, and the representatives of General Motors and the United Automobile Workers in the conferences are to be praised for their give-and-take spirit and for their sober sense of fairness and responsibility to those they represented and to the general public.

Trade Pacts Held Need for Peace, Aid to Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

extend to Great Britain under most-favored-nation treatment concessions given to Canada, it was not also right to expect in return the concessions Great Britain granted to Canada.

Mr. Sayre agreed that the Ottawa agreements complicated the problem of an American trade agreement with British nations, pointing out that a State Department committee had been studying the Ottawa agreements since 1934, adding: "We may have to insist on modification of those agreements if we are to negotiate with the United Kingdom."

Text of Letter

The text of Secretary Hull's letter follows in part:

I urged its enactment [extension of the President's Authority under the Trade Agreement Acts] as an extraordinary method of dealing with extraordinary conditions. I urged it because I was firmly convinced that a vigorous initiative on our part in the field of foreign trade was an indispensable element in the drive which we were then making, on many fronts, to bring about a recovery from the most severe economic depression which our country had ever experienced.

To anyone who looks back on the events of the past few years it should now be perfectly clear what would have been the trend of affairs in the world if the trade-agreements measure had failed of enactment.

During the depression, trade barriers had risen to unprecedented heights, and, in consequence, international commerce had become drastically curtailed in both volume and value. What remained of the formerly prosperous international trade of the world was being rapidly diverted away from its accustomed channels of economic advantage by the multiplication of preferential and discriminatory commercial arrangements.

In the sphere of international economic relations, a war of unheard-of destructiveness was in full progress. And under the impact of these international conflicts the domestic forces of economic activity were handicapped and impaired.

Three Courses Open

Under these conditions, there were three courses of action open to us. We could have sat back, done nothing and merely watched our export trade supplanted by the trade of other countries. We could have embarked upon the same type of policy as some of the other nations and engaged in a tooth-and-claw struggle for vanishing trade opportunity. Or we could have made a determined effort to use our influence for the purpose of bringing about a reversal of the then prevalent drift toward suicidal economic nationalism.

We chose the third course. By means of the Trade Agreements Act we announced to the world our determination to put our own house in order as regards the foreign trade relations of this country. We made clear our desire and our eagerness to place these relations with any country, willing to meet us in the same spirit, upon the peaceful and friendly basis of equality of treatment and mutual advantage.

Experience has already demonstrated that this appeal to the common sense and enlightened self-interest of an economically war-torn world proved to be a call of leadership rather than a voice crying in the wilderness.

Road to Recovery

There is striking evidence, accumulating on every side, that an expansion of international trade, rather than its artificial and arbitrary reduction through the creation of obstructive barriers to its flow, is being increasingly recognized as the road to full recovery and the way of sustained prosperity. The tide in international affairs is definitely setting in the direction of economic peace rather than economic war.

I am convinced that, by our policy and our action, we have contributed in no small measure to this happy and wholly beneficial trend. Through the negotiation of 15 reciprocal trade agreements and through other channels of influence open to us we have helped to divert the economic thinking and action of the nations from search for isolation or for narrowly selfish exclusive advantage to a rebuilding of mutually profitable trade based upon frienliness and fair dealing.

Our recovery, broad and comprehensive as it has been, will be neither full nor secure unless we make sure that the task of normalizing international trade relations, which we have thus auspiciously begun, is carried to completion. And it goes without saying that recrudescence of international economic warfare will spell unimaginable disaster to the whole recovery program.

Barrier Against War

There is not the slightest doubt that our abandonment of the trade agreements program at this juncture would mean a resumption of international economic warfare, which is now showing such marked signs of abatement. Renewed economic warfare would inevitably mean an intensification of the present-day political tension, which is already pushing many nations in the direction of military conflict.

If such a conflict should break out, we shall, of course, do everything humanly possible to make certain that we shall not be involved in war. But even if we escape the doom of actual hostilities, we cannot avoid being hurt by the profound economic upheaval which must inevitably accompany a widespread military conflict anywhere in the world. There is, of course, only one sure way for us to be spared the damage wrought by war, and that is for war not to occur.

There is no more dangerous cause of war than economic distress and no more potent factor in creating such distress than stagnation and paralysis in the field of international commerce.

In the years which lie immediately ahead, an adequate revival of international trade will be the most powerful single force for easing political tensions and averting the danger of war. The most basic interests of our nation will be betrayed unless we are able to continue, for some time ahead, to pursue the same policy for bringing about such a trade revival as we have so far pursued under the Trade Agreements Act. Neither constructive thought nor actual experience has suggested any alternative method of attaining this vital objective.

World Vista by Shortwaves

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E. S. T.
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	51.96	5.78	8-11:30 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
YV2RO	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	8:15 to 10:30 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	7 to 11 p. m.
YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	4:45-9:45 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	6:30-10 p. m. (later Sundays)
HJ2ABO	Cucuta, Colombia	50.94	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
TG2X	Guatemala City	50.51	5.94	7 to midnight
HJN	Bogota, Colombia	50.42	5.96	5 to 10:30 p. m.
CFCX	Montreal, Canada	50.00	6.00	6 a. m.-11:15 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico, D. F.	49.99	6.00	7 p. m.-midnight, irregularly
HPSK	Colon, Panama	49.96	6.00	6 to 9 p. m.
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	4-7; 8-10 p. m.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6.02	4:50-11 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Mon., Tues., Thurs., 5:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6:30-10 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	49.55	6.05	7 to 11 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	6:30 p. m.-8 p. m.; 11 p. m.-1 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	8-11 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	49.30	6.08	7 to 10 p. m.
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30-11:30 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	49.27	6.09	7-10:15 p. m. or 11:30) 11:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a. m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.18	6.10	
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	Mon., Wed., Sat., 4 p. m.-mid.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	Mid.-1 a. m.; Sun., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 8 p. m.-1 a. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Nova Scotia	49.10	6.11	4 p. m.-midnight
VUC	Calcutta, India	49.11	6.11	2:05-3:05; 8:05-11:30 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	10 to 11 p. m.
HJ3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.00	6.12	7 to 11:30 p. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	8 a. m.-mid.
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	48.88	6.13	8-11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	10 p. m.-1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	6 to midnight
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	48.80	6.41	5:30 to 11:15 p. m.
YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	4:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ3ABP	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	7 to 11 p. m.
HRD	La Ceiba, Honduras	48.11	6.23	8-11 p. m.
YV12RM	Maracay, Venezuela	47.62	6.30	4:30-11 p. m., irreg.
YV4RC	Caracas, Venezuela	47.15	6.38	5-10 p. m.
YV6RV	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thursdays, 9-11 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun.; 9:20-11:20 p. m., Tuesdays.
YVQ	Maracay, Venezuela	44.98	6.67	Saturday, 8 to 8:30 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	7-10:30 p. m.
XGOX	Nanking, China	43.80	6.85	6:40-8:40 a. m.
XECR	Mexico, D. F.	40.65	7.38	Sunday, 6-8 p. m.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.57	7.80	Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m.
XEME	Merida, Mexico	36.63	8.19	6-11 p. m.
ZBW	Hong Kong, China	34.29	8.75	11:30 p. m.-1:15 a. m.; Mon., Thurs., 3-7 a. m.
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sundays, 6 to 7 p. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	32.08	9.35	Thurs., 7:30-10 a. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m.-midnight
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	31.58	9.50	7:30-9 p. m.
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 to 11 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	Noon-5:45; 6-8; 9-11 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	4-7 a. m., except Sundays
LKJ-1	Jeloy, Norway	31.50	9.52	Near 6 a. m. and 5 p. m.
ZBW-3	Hong Kong, China	31.49	9.53	4-7 a. m. (or 15.19 meg.)
JIZ	Nasaki, Japan	31.46	9.54	4 p. m. to midnight
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	5:30-7 a. m. except Sunday
VPD-2	Suva, Fiji Islands	31.54	9.54	2:30-3:30 p. m.
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	Mid.-5:15 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	Mid.-5:15 a. m.; 6-11 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
VUB	Bombay, India	31.36	9.57	Sun., 1-2 a. m., Tues., Sat., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	6 a. m. to midnight
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	31.35	9.57	6-9:30 p. m.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15-8 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	4-5:45, 6-8, 9-11 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	6-10 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7-8 p. m.; Wed., 7-10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sundays, mid.-2; 8-9 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	Noon-8 p. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Saturday, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
RAN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	31.25	9.60	7-8 p. m.
YDB	Soerabaja, Java	31.10	9.65	5:30-10:30 a. m., irreg.
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.13	9.63	12:40-5:45, 6-7:45 p. m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.07	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4:30-7 p. m.
LRX	Buenos Aires	31.06	9.66	7:10 p. m.
T14NRH	Heredia, Costa Rica	31.02	9.67	9-10; 11:30 p. m.-mid.
COCQ	Havana, Cuba	30.77	9.75	8 a. m.-mid.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	4:30-9:30 p. m.
CSW	Lisbon, Portugal	30.20	9.93	4-7 p. m. irreg.
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	5:30-10:30 a. m., irreg.
LSX	Buenos Aires, Argentina	28.97	10.35	Mon., Fri., 5-6 p. m.
CEC	Santiago, Chile	28.12	10.67	Irreg., 7-7:15 p. m.
JVM	Nasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	4-7:40 a. m. irreg.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	5:30-10:30 a. m., irreg
COCX	Havana, Cuba	25.68	11.67	8 a. m.-mid.
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	6 to 11 p. m.
TPA-4	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.63	11.71	6:15-10:15; 10:45 p. m.-1 a. m.
	Saigon, Indo-China	25.58	11.73	5:30-9:30 a. m., irreg.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	12:15-4; 6-8; 9-11 p. m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	11:35 a. m.-4:20 p. m., 4:50-11 p. m.
JZJ	Nasaki, Japan	25.42	11.79	Mon., Thurs., 4-5 p. m.
OER-2	Vienna, Austria	25.42	11.80	2-5 p. m., ex. Sun.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	3-5 p. m.; Sun., 1:15-2:30 p. m.
2RO	"Radio Roma," Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	6:45 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill.	25.36	11.83	7 a. m.-3:30 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	5-10 p. m.
TPA-3	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.27	11.88	11:15 a.m.-6 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	4-6 p. m.; Sun., 6-7 a. m.
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.23	Sun., 1:40-2:30 p. m.
SPW	Warsaw, Poland	22.00	13.63	Mon., Wed., Fri., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., irreg.
LZA	Sofia, Bulgaria	20.16	14.88	Daytime, irreg.
HVJ	Vatican City, Italy	19.84	15.11	10:30-10:45 a. m.
DJL	Zeesen, Germany	19.84	15.11	8-9; 11:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	6 a. m.-noon; 4:5-5:45 p. m.
YDC	Bandoeng, Java	19.80	15.15	5:30-10:30 a. m., irreg.
RKI	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	19.81	15.15	Sun., 10-11 a. m.
JZK	Nasaki, Japan	19.79	15.16	Mon., Thurs., 4-5 p. m.; Tues., Fri., 2-3 p. m., irreg.
GSO	Daventry, England	19.76	15.18	3 to 5 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15.20	Mid.-5 a. m.; 6-11 a. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Tues., 4-6 a. m.; Wed. 8:30-11:30 a. m.
TPA-2	Radio Coloniale, Paris	19.66	15.24	6 to 11 a. m.
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	12:15-3:45 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.65	15.27	Noon-5 p. m.
LRU	Buenos Aires, Argentina	19.62	15.29	Afternoons
DJQ	Zeesen, Germany	19.63	15.28	6-8 a. m.; 8:15-11 a. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	10 a. m.-3:45 p. m.
DJR	Zeesen, Germany	19.56	15.34	8-9 a. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
DJE	Zeesen, Germany	16.80	17.76	Mid.-11 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	9 a. m.-5 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.80	17.79	6-8:45 a. m.
PLE	Bandoeng, Java	15.93	18.83	5:30-10:30 a. m., irreg.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	15.77	19.02	Mon., 8-10 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	7-9 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, New Jersey	13.94	21.52	7:30 a. m.-1 p. m.

Young Scottish Terrier Wins Honors As She Makes Début at New York Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Fashion Romance of Glenafton, a young Scottish terrier, just out of puppyhood, furnished the sensation yesterday on the opening day of the sixty first annual dog show of Westminster Kennel Club, at Madison Square Garden.

Early in the afternoon, the imported dog launched her American career by winning the open class for females, from a group of eight, the pick of the leading American kennels. This placed her in the winners class of her sex, against six more, and again the judge, Mrs. Marie A. Stone of Milwaukee, found Fashion Romance the best. Her next opponent and victim was Gold Finder's Starman who had emerged as best dog in the morning session.

But it was in the final test, for best Scottie in the show, that the real triumph was recorded. Ten champions, the pick of the 134 entered in the show, all of whom were regarded so highly that they were reserved for the specialty class, entered the ring against her. The judge pondered long, testing each of the entries with the utmost care. Finally the selections were whittled down to five, with Fashion Romance still in. More tests followed but finally the year-and-three-months-old importation, here only since last fall, received the honor of the best of breed ribbon, as well as several silver cups and trophies.

Fashion Romance will now have a rest until Friday evening when the variety group for best of Terries confronts the various selections for best of breed among Terriers, with best of show looming in the background.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New Hampshire

Portsmouth—Week days, 10 a. m.; afternoons, 15 minute period, no regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Children Prefer G-Men; War Films, Poor Sixth

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Motion pictures featuring activities of federal law enforcement agencies are the most popular among children between the ages of 10 and 16 years.

The Children's Aid Society, which distributed 10,000 questionnaires in its survey, announced yesterday that cinemas on war themes ran a poor sixth.

The society listed the children's preferences in order as: "G-men, mystery, child star, musical revue, gangster and war pictures."

Question Mattson Suspect

SEATTLE, Feb. 11 (AP) — An ex-convict whose arrest was termed significant by one officer was questioned yesterday concerning the kidnap-killing of 10-year-old Charles Mattson. Plans were made for witnesses of the abduction to confront him. The man steadily denied any connection with the crime, but William Cole, chief of the Washington State police, said he strikingly fitted the bearded kidnaper's description and his movements at the time of the kidnaping were suspicious.

Warning Is Given By Byrd Against War Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11—"Preparedness" to withstand floods of war propaganda designed to "arouse people to an emotional pitch high enough to plunge them into another 'holy war,'" was advocated in a statement issued recently by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., retired, through the Emergency Peace Campaign headquarters here.

Admiral Byrd, who has accepted the honorary chairmanship of the Emergency Peace Campaign's "No-More-Foreign-War-Crusade," to be launched April 6, declared that, "the United States can make no constructive and lasting contribution to the peace of the world by throwing her sons and substance into another conflagration in Europe or Asia. The likelihood that the United States may be invaded is extremely remote. The chief danger to us is in being drawn into a war in Europe or Asia.

"The American people," he continued, "must be prepared to withstand floods of propaganda. We must be prepared to withstand what President Roosevelt at Chautauqua, N. Y., characterized as 'fools' gold.'

"Nothing is more important than that the American people be made to realize the wisdom of sacrificing foreign trade with belligerents rather than building false prosperity on war markets.

"The cost of war is threfold: cost of armaments in preparing for war; cost in human life; and cost in post-war depression."

From the detached standpoint which was his during his long stay in the antarctic, Admiral Byrd declared that the "folly of all follies" seemed to him to be the "amazing attitude of civilized nations toward each other."

"When I left this country for the antarctic," he said, "civilization was in the agony of a depression, the inevitable result of that colossal madness—the World War. Two years later, I returned to a world again threatened with war. The great lesson has not been learned. There is a growing mass fear. Nations everywhere have been swept by a nightmare and in the resulting terror they are arming to the teeth against the day when the nightmare will come true."

Admiral Byrd himself has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor; the Distinguished Service Medal, and the Flying Cross. He holds 22 citations from the Navy Department and is a commander in the French Legion of Honor.

Others sponsoring or speaking for the "No-Foreign-War-Crusade," include: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt wife of the President; Ruth Nichols, aviator; William Allen White, editor; William M. Kingsley, president of the United States Trust Company; James G. MacDonald, editor; Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler, U. S. M. C. retired; Elbert M. Jackson, illustrator; Kathleen Norris and Dorothy Canfield Fisher, authors; and many others.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money selling outstanding 14 folder $1. Every Day greeting card assortment. Up to 100% profit. 6 other year-round sellers. Samples on approval. Doehla Co., Dept. S G-2, Fitchburg, Mass.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Husband and wife and unmarried man to teach next fall in a boys' boarding school in New England; must be experienced, have thorough knowledge of subject matter, a broad concept of teaching, and be athletically inclined; subjects to be covered: English, Music, Typewriting; actual membership in Christian Science church not requisite. Write full particulars and give references. Box X-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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CAMPS AND COTTAGES

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Ma. 6-7632.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LADY living abroad 8 years, returning to Paris within next two months, would act as chaperone or secretary-companion for return passage; references. Box 30, 1294 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3353

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FOLDING CHAIRS—A freight car in with 4500 chairs; some seconds and some closeout bargains. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq. Boston Tel Can 3632

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WE BUY and Sell Antiques Furniture and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FI. 9-1811.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

EXCELLENT selection costly bedroom, living room, dining room furniture for less than cost of new commercial factory furniture; also rugs; new Simmons bedding and studio beds at great savings. LLOYD'S SALESROOMS, 249 East 60th St., New York City.

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
We Sell All Makes
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FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apart

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High Grade Toilet Goods at Popular Prices
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TWO STORES
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CONNECTICUT

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Silk Underwear, Silk Stockings and Stylish Gloves
None like Van Raalte make for quality for style and for pleasing price.
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NEW YORK

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$35
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Saving you from 10 to 40%
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Finest Food—Fairest Prices
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ANY PLACE
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Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

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DRESSES 2.99, 5.95, 7.95, 9.95
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Sunday the 14th
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We stress to maintain a uniform grade of merchandise and to sell at the lowest possible prices.
Call us for prompt service.
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NEW SHOWINGS of Wallpapers, Paints, Linoleums, Shades and Venetian Blinds now on display in our showrooms at—
R. F. SMITH'S 120-122 West State St.
We appreciate your patronage.

JAMESTOWN

The New NELSON'S
of Jamestown
"Chautauqua Region's Fine Dept. Store"
will soon open completely new, remodeled shops on all four large floors, presenting distinctive spring merchandise in a distinctive modern setting.
108-110 E. Second St., Jamestown, N. Y.

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Saturday
Feb. 13th—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.

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All Branches of Beauty Culture
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Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

Superior Quality
MILK
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CHOCOLATE MILK
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WERNER'S
Tempting Home-Prepared Foods Ready to Serve
Molded Salads, Chop Suey, Spaghetti, Baked Beans, etc.
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Long Island

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ALBERT HYMAN
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Footwear of Quality for Entire Family

FLUSHING

GIFTS
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Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
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NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

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Westbury Frocks for Spring
Prints and Plain Fabrics
Sizes 12 to 42
$3.95
The Boulevard Shop
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Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

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Flowers
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We Deliver Within a Radius of 20 Miles
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Washed—Repaired
Stored
by Men Who Know and Love Rugs
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WE GO ANYWHERE
V. Vartabedian & Co.
117-12 QUEENS BLVD.

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MARKWORDT'S
Opposite Post Office

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co., Inc.
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AUSTIN ST. BOU. 8-6692

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Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
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Thoroughly Renovated but prices the same. Each item 25c. Expert operators
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Bou. 8-10141

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Kew Gardens

O. C. SPRECKELS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
KEW GARDENS GROCER
Richmond Hill 2-1366, 2-1367
81-45 Lefferts Blvd.

FLOWERS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS
Valentine's Day is Coming!
KOOPMANN'S, Florist, Inc.
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Many Useful 5c and 10c Articles
Complete Line House Furnishings
GARDENS, HARDWARE AND PAINTS
S. I. LEVINE
81-46 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-8258

FREEPORT

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main St. Ph. Freeport 3698
Near Seaman Avenue
Shoe Repairing Shop
There's a Reason for Singing About Our Work

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
PICTURE FRAMING
of Every Description
10 Church Street Ph. Freeport 2458

ANNIVERSARY SALE
Only a Few More Days to Take Advantage of These Reduced Prices
CAROL GREEN'S
Quality Merchandise at Thrifty Prices
60 So. Main St. Ph. Freeport 6163

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1919
32 Main Street Hempstead 46 So. Main Street Freeport
Exclusive but not expensive

Viebrock's
40 So. Main St. Ph. Freeport 4236
PAGE & SHAW—WHITMAN'S
NANCY LANE—HADDON HALL
Candy Specially Boxed for Valentine's Day
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service

Your Hair—Skin—Nails
Skillfully Cared for In an Atmosphere of Relaxation and Refinement
HARPER METHOD
Grove Theatre Bldg Phone Free. 1399

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
for Men and Woman
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1919
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive
Tel. Hempstead 616 Estab. 1905

Original
S. M. HARRIS
Optometrists and Opticians
of Nassau County
Office Hours Daily 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. Saturdays Until 8 p. m. Otherwise by appointment
40 Main Street Bet. Fulton Ave. and Front St. Hempstead, L. I. Above Grant's Dept. Store

J. WINKENBACH
MAZOLA SALAD OIL
Groceries and Delicatessen
Open Holidays, Sundays Evenings
WE DELIVER
182 Jerusalem Avenue
Tel. Hemp. 7834

LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT and MAIN STREETS
DELICIOUS BLUE PLATE....45c
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free Delivery
Phones: Hempstead 62—Hempstead 364

Marcel from Paris, Inc.
Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotta, Manager
349 FULTON AVENUE
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 7343
Tel. Hempstead 5893 Chas. Heinsohn, Prop.

Lakeside Riding Stable
The Largest Indoor Riding Arena on Long Island
(Nearest Stable to Southern State Pkwy.)
We Specialize in Children's Classes
MILL ROAD HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

HEmpstead 6021
HENRI
Hair Stylist
267 Fulton Avenue
Hempstead, L. I.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford Service
New Cars and Trucks
8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks
Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St. Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. FL 9-6062-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 9-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-9012

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHES $15

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

THE DOLPHIN
8116 37th Avenue
Greeting Cards
Artificial Flowers
Bridge Accessories—Gifts
Newtown 9-8381 Adjoining Public Library

AMY COLE'S
QUEENS TAVERN, Inc.
79-11 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 9-9395
Luncheon 35c and 50c, 11:30 to 3 p. m.
Afternoon Tea, 3 to 5 p. m.
Dinner 5 to 9 p. m., 75c-85c-$1.00
SOUTHERN HOME COOKING

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
3747 82ND STREET Open Evenings

Lorna Cut Rate Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe
The Original Cut Rate Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

FIELDS
LADIES'-BOYS'-GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Let RUBIN
Furnish your kitchen
Cutlery, China, Hardware, Venetian Blinds. Wear-Ever specials now on sale. New line of Oil Cloth, Edging.
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. Hav. 9-1076

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0188
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
Headquarters for Homemade Sausage Meat
Established Over Thirty Years
87 Atlantic Avenue, Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

VALENTINES
The Lacey Kind, The Humorous Kind
For Family or Friends. For Children
Buy yours from
Walter S. Miller, Jr.
92 ATLANTIC AVENUE

M. L. LEVISON
SALE of WEAREVER UTENSILS
Hardware Housefurnishings
NuEnamel Paint Floor Coverings
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE LYN 78

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10230

SOCONY
H. J. Moore, Inc.
Socony Products
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
Tel. Lyn. 9876-9877

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

C. George Gould
Manager
55 Main Street
East Rockaway
Phone Lyn 9747

LYNBROOK—Valley Stream

GEORGE F. BECHSTEIN
Insurance
AUTOMOBILE, FIRE and ALL LINES OF INSURANCE
8 East Fairview Avenue
Phone Valley Stream 5617

MASSAPEQUA—Amityville

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Amityville 1060
Wantagh 700

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards From Brooklyn to Babylon

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE

G. BRANDAU
18 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Goods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered.
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

QUEENS VILLAGE

BYERS Wheel Alignment
AUTO REPAIRS FOR BRAKES
Alemite Lubrication Station
HILLSIDE AVE. AND 212 ST.

Confidential Charge Accounts
Fishman's We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-03 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-9998

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Hollis 5-7900
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards From Brooklyn to Babylon
VIGILANT 4-4750

Re-Roofing—Re-Siding—Alterations
GEORGE H. METZER
CONSTRUCTION CO.
Contractors *Builders*
90-54 187th Street, Hollis, L. I.

Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance. No charge for alterations.

RICHMOND HILL

BE ECONOMICAL
HAMS Virginia style roasted free of charge.
HOUSEWIVES: Remember on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try it once and save time and money for yourself.

Everbest Pork Provision Co.
128-12 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0861
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

checker pastry shop
for the finest Pastries, Cakes, Pies and Cookies of the real home made kind. We take orders for Special Cakes
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone Virginia 7-0219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You You Should Be Coming to CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9635

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Home of Home Cooking
— Homemade Pies —
105-14 Liberty Ave. Tel. Vir. 7-9091

• LIPSCHUTZ •
Stationers
114-10 JAMAICA AVENUE
TYPEWRITERS
We Repair All Makes
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4559
Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

Oldsmobile Service
BRAKE SERVICE—MOTOR WORK
We specialize in
CARBURETORS—GENERATORS
FUEL PUMPS—IGNITION STARTERS
C. A. MARKS
90-10 Van Wyck Blvd. Ph. Jam. 6-4459

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1815
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

Vacuum Cleaners
Washing Machines
Ironing Machines
Repairs—Guaranteed Service
Wiring and Lighting Fixtures
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
111-A N. Park Ave. Rockville Cen. 6429

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
64 William St. New York. Tel. BE. 3-8252
80 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER

ONE MONTH SPECIAL
Permanent Waves
Reg. 4.95 ..... 3.50
Reg. 6.50 ..... 4.95
PLAZA BEAUTY SHOP
274A Merrick Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 21

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Sundries
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3892
TEL. R. V. C. 438

The Rug Store
February Sale of All CARPETS and RUGS

Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

ST. ALBANS

Ford
WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road,
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Oil Burners
Investigate the mechanical features and the efficiency of our oil burners and oil burning boiler units.
MERCO OIL BURNERS
Heating Contracting Fuel Oil
F. H. A. three-year payment plan.
Sorensen's Oil Burner Service
Merrick Road and 231 St. Laurelton 8-7881

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
53 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

New!
Special Personal Checking Service
NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIREMENTS
NO SERVICE CHARGES
10c PER CHECK THE *ONLY* COST
Call for Pamphlet—and Ask Also for Copy of "Services."
THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST CO.
20 E. FIRST ST., COR. THIRD AVE.
Member Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Evenings.

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631

Hotels and Restaurants Supplied
LIKNU Service
LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225

TYPEWRITERS
BOUGHT—SOLD—RENTED—REPAIRED
EDWARD LASUS
11 W. Prospect Ave., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
255 Huguenot St., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
OAK. 7733 NEW ROCH. 1113

ROYAL COFFEE CREST SHOP
FRESH ROASTED NUTS
DOWNYFLAKE DONUTS
ICE CREAM
81 Gramatan Avenue Oakwood 6665

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

Matrix Shoes
DAVE WEISBERGER'S Incorporated
17 Gramatan Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Branch Store
1012 Westchester Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

ZILLIG FUNERAL HOME
22 Montgomery Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

KENDALL OIL SUNOCO GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY TEL. 505-R

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 4458-R, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly 269.50—Now 199.50
$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter. 6.22

NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000

MARY DI BELLA
Beautician
Beauty at Popular Prices
3 ITEMS FOR 1.00
Telephone N. R. 7392
72 CENTRE AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser Perfected
Permanent Waving
Phone: New Rochelle 7619
24 Division Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

RUBY LANE STORES
CURTAINS BEDSPREADS
BLANKETS and COMFORTERS
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND LONG ISLAND
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap

INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel.: New Rochelle 9800

DRY CLEANING *at Its Best*
24-Hour Service
Called For and Delivered
CLEANERS **BESCO** DYERS
387 NORTH AVE. New Rochelle 6160

DIXIE TEA ROOM
HOME COOKING

Luncheon 50c
Dinner 75c
Sunday Dinner 1.00
9 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle
"Grassmere Hall" One Block North Ave.

CASPARIAN
Importer—
Oriental Rugs of Merit
RUGS and CARPETS
CLEANED—REPAIRED—STORED
706 North Ave. New Rochelle 5965
Broadloom Carpets

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
Mr. and Mrs. Walters
"The Happy Place to Eat"
HUGUENOT ST. AT CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
N. R. 6096

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

Adele Miriam Shoes, Inc.
Sample Shoes—Famous Makes
3.95—4.95—5.75
(Values up to $18.50)
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED PERFECT
40 Division Street, N. R. 4003
(Near Huguenot Street)

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

ENTERTAINING?
Embossed-Double White Informals
50 for 1.00 100 for 1.50
The LITTLE PRINT
236 Huguenot St. New Rochelle 2353

Bassi Freres
FLORISTS
NEW ROCHELLE 8700
478 Main Street

CLEARANCE SALE
10% to 30% Reductions
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main Street (Kresge Bldg.)

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. **LEEDS** and STAFF
Optometrists
205 NORTH AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE
15 NO. MAIN STREET, PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

MARTIN SHOP
SLIP COVERS
UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES

363 North Avenue
Foot of Lockwood Ave.
Tel. N. R. 1466

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
Call SEdgwick 3-0909
For an Appointment

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

ARM'S FOOD STORES, Inc.
High Grade Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food

1408 CORTELYOU ROAD
Fresh Fish every Wed., Thurs., Friday
TEL. BUCKMINSTER 4-4155

Rosedale Florist
Flowers of Quality
521 OCEAN AV., cor. Church Av.
Geo. Anton, Mgr. Buck. 2-7010

STerling 3-3500
Kingsboro Coal Corp.
MISS T. BECK
QUALITY ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS COKE . . FUEL OIL
620 Vanderbilt Avenue

Parkview Florist
377 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Cor. Sterling Place
Telephone: NEvins 8-3664

Manhattan

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reasonable, reliable. All estimates given in writing in advance.
Broadway at 66 St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Our Automatic Screens Take Out All Dirt and Dust
A. GILMOUR
Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

PORT RICHMOND

Westerleigh Press
Distinctive Printing
Commercial, Club, Church, School
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond, S. I. Tel. Gib. 2-2413

I. A. SILVIE & SON
Funeral Service
69 Richmond Avenue
Port Richmond, N. Y.
GIbraltar 2-0304

PEEKSKILL

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL (Continued)

Early Spring
Showing of
NELLY DON DRESSES
See this new display while the selection is complete.
Priced
$1.95
and up
The John R. Jones Store
12-16 NORTH DIVISION STREET

Leonora Seymour
INSURANCES
of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

MAR-MAC SERVICE STATION
Wm. C. McConnell Wm. H. Maroney
SUNOCO
GASOLINE—FUEL OIL—MOTOR OIL
839 Main St., opp. Municipal Bldg.
Peekskill 357

PELHAM

Bo-Peep Knit Shop
2 W. SECOND ST., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Kickernick
Our Specialty—To show you how to Knit perfect fitting garments.

PORT CHESTER

FINAL CLEARANCE
Men's SUITS and OVERCOATS
$22 and $27
Broken size ranges that were $30 and $45
I. GOLDBERG, SON

POUGHKEEPSIE

Delicious
HOT CROSS BUNS
Plain or Fruit Filled
Daily During Lent
Theresa Bake Shop
272 MAIN STREET
Near Market Street

The Perfect
TOPCOAT
$22.50
It's a Trench Coat—
Turn it inside out—
It's a beautiful Tweed.
In a jiffy you're ready for either a rainy day or sunshine.
SECOND FLOOR
Luckey Platt & Company

Emmadine Farms
INC.
715 Main Street South Street
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Beacon, N. Y.
Phone 5399 Phone 197

HANKINSON
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
SOUTH AVE. AT ACADEMY

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A SURVEY
of Your Insurance Policies
Will Be Profitable to You
No Cost or Obligation
Wellington Potter
810 Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
STONE 7384

THE BEST IN
FOOD, CANDIES and GIFTS
Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
NO LIQUOR

The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00

Carlton J. Gould
Funeral Director
486 Lake Ave. Phone Glenwood 481

Stuart-Olver-Holtz Co.
R. B. OLVER C. E. HOLTZ
Plating, Enameling, Metal Spinning
Manufacturers of Metal Specialties
496 Platt St., Cor. Allen St. Main 5560-5561

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

McCONNELL MILK & ICE, INC.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN STREET, PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.
Made in our own dairy daily, Bireley's Orangeade is a nutritious drink we like to tell our friends about. It's pure, *natural* orangeade, prepared from vacuum-packed orange juice. And we guarantee Bireley's Orangeade contains no preservatives or artificial flavoring. That's why it's different from any bottled fruit juice drink you ever tasted. No wonder it goes so fast. It will make your whole family boosters for Bireley's.

INSULATE!
Your Home or Church against Winter's cold and Summer's heat with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
413 Temple Bldg. Stone 4330

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

ANN AUSTIN ADLER
Beauty Studio
"Beauty is truth, truth beauty—that is all ye know on earth, and all ye need to know." —JOHN KEATS
399 Plymouth Ave. So. Genesee 4847-R

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Now at **McCURDY'S**
The Famous
HUBRITE FROCKS
$3 to $7.95
THIRD FLOOR

TEMPLE BUILDING
Barber Shop *for* Ladies and Gents
FOURTH FLOOR

RYE

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

NEW STORE—Complete Modern Equipment
DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
30 GARTH ROAD Tel. 4400-1-2-3
Tea Garden and Other Specials
Bargains for your Pantry Shelves until Feb. 13th
80 Garth Road Scarsdale 4115

CHARLES
OF SCARSDALE
HAIRDRESSER
Theatre Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.

For Valentine's Day
Whitman's and Lovell & Covel's Candies in Heart-Shaped Boxes.
Barnard's Pharmacy
7 Garth Road Tel. SC. 3443—3482
Breyer's French Ice ream Forms for Valentine's Day

For INSURANCE
Consult KENNETH L. METZ
Vice-President and General Manager
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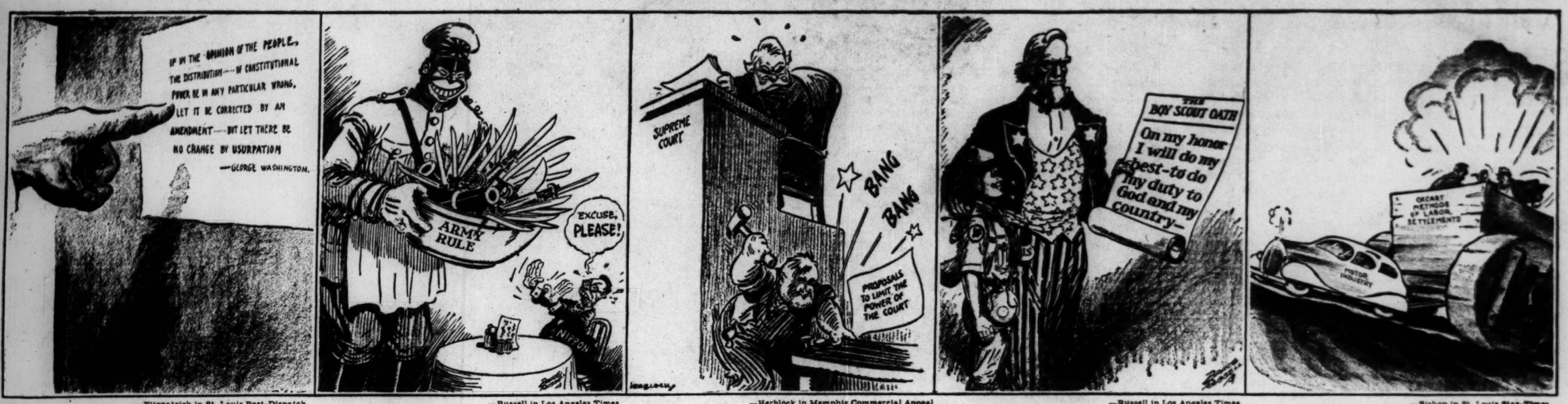
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week


UP IN THE OPINION OF THE PEOPLE, THE DISTRIBUTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL POWER BE IN ANY PARTICULAR WRONG, LET IT BE CORRECTED BY AN AMENDMENT — BUT LET THERE BE NO CHANGE BY USURPATION
—GEORGE WASHINGTON.
ARMY RULE
EXCUSE, PLEASE!
NIPPON
SUPREME COURT
BANG
BANG
PROPOSALS TO LIMIT THE POWER OF THE COURT
THE BOY SCOUT OATH
On my honor I will do my best—to do my duty to God and my country—
GREAT METHODS OF LABOR SETTLEMENTS
MOTOR INDUSTRY

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Senator Borah Enters the Debate

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
The Main Course in Japanese Diet!

—Herblock in Memphis Commercial Appeal
Men at Work

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
It's Good for Americans, Both Old and Young!

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
One More Job for Streamlining

Worth Knowing

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LAST YEAR 4,180,000,000 TICKETS WERE BOUGHT BY AMERICAN MOVIE-GOERS AT A COST IN EXCESS OF $1,000,000,000

Studies In the Psalms

No. 13 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 36

With Thee Is the Fountain of Life

(A Psalm of the Return to Jerusalem)

In three dynamic stanzas this psalm presents the contrast between what might be called a supreme expression of so-called evil, and the supremacy of infinite good proclaimed in the related attributes of God. A powerful statement is made at the very beginning: "The transgression of the wicked saith . . . there is no fear of God before his eyes."

There are three stages of moral decline. The first stage is when the one bound by sin tries to break his bonds because of conscience or his inborn sense of right. Then conscience becomes dulled and silent, and he sins with relative ease. The third and lowest depth is reached when conscience seems to take the side of evil, and then evil, alas, seems to become the sinner's good.

The picture of one bound by this lowest depth of so-called evil is vividly given. But in verse six, the attributes of God are presented in direct contrast:

Thy righteousness is like the great mountains;
Thy judgments are a great deep . . .
How excellent is thy loving kindness, O God!

Because of these attributes, "the children of men" recognize the security of their trust "under the shadow of thy wings"—a familiar phrase always associated with infinite protection.

Throughout the psalm a development of understanding regarding the reality of being is to be noted. In the earlier songs the limited sense of human existence was evident (Psalm 103: 15-18). Psalm 17, belonging to a later period than the former one, lifts the thought with a dawning understanding of the relationship of Deity and man (verse 15). But Psalm 36 expresses the full deliverance of the later understanding:

For with thee is the fountain of life:
In thy light shall we see light.

Brevities

Springfield Union: A recent production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" proved a flop in Go[illegible] packers were greatly disappointed, [illegible] preliminary tryouts of the show indicated the author might possibly have a hit.

New Yorker: Over 21,000,000 people have applied for social security. All these policies were sold without the use of agents, calendars or blotters.

Sample Case: Possibly the reason for the increase in the male marriageable age is that a few young men still have hopes of earning their own living.

St. Louis Star-Times: The Japanese are a strange people. To represent them abroad, they send their smartest men instead of politicians.

Detroit Free Press: Flying was simpler in the old days. You didn't have to watch forty indicators to see if you were doing it right.

Labor: We can't understand how the ant acquired such a reputation for being so industrious. Nearly all we ever saw were on a picnic.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A quotation by L. M. Child forms the basis of today's cryptogram, and gives a hint about sharing something.

JQX IPWW HPOV JQXGNUWH GUHGUNCUV FJ MCU TGUNUOBU QH BCUUGHXW TUQTWU ICJ OQM ELSU ULGOUNM UHHQGM MQ BQOHUG MCLM TWULNXGU QO QMCUGN?

Factual Figuring

To the number of feet on a photographer's cat —— add the number of legs on a bumblebee ——; subtract the number of countries bordering on the Adriatic Sea ——; multiply by a score ——; and divide by the number of sides to a water pitcher ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Using only the following nine letters, try forming two different nine-letter words.

C EINORTU

Geographical Locations

Can you identify each of the geographical locations by following the example given by the first which has been checked?

1	canal	Mackenzie	
2	lake	Everest	
3	gulf	Panama	1
4	sea	Malay	
5	bay	Superior	
6	river	Vesuvius	
7	island	Bothnia	
8	mountain	Bengal	
9	peninsula	Okhotsk	
10	volcano	Formosa	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Ninepins

ANY number of persons may take part in this game, but only two should be in the secret of the thrilling climax. One of these two persons stands at the head, and the other near the middle of the line of players.

The lights are dimmed. Then the leader at the head of the line says slowly in a very hollow voice, "I saw a witch, and she did like this," at the same time moving his or her right arm in a sweeping arc from left to right. Each player then repeats what the leader has said and done. This performance is carried out twice, the right arm being raised above the head the second time.

At the third repetition of the weird statement, the leader falls down on one knee and extends both arms forward. The other players do likewise. All remain in this position while the leader begins once more in a very slow and solemn manner, "I—saw—a—witch (and then speaking quickly and loudly) "and she did like this," at the same time falling over against the next player's shoulder.

The unsuspecting players, balanced on one knee only and with both arms outstretched, are taken by surprise; and aided by the action of the instructed person in the center of the line, go down like a row of ninepins.

This startling, if somewhat ridiculous, ending gives the players, for a moment at least, all the thrills that might be supposed to follow such a sudden and undesired meeting.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Expectancy

Monitor Camera Club From
Raymond T. Adams, Bangor, Maine

Quotation for Today

IDEALS are like the stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands: but like the seafaring man on the desert of waters, you choose them as your guides, and in following them you reach your destiny.—SCHURZ

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

The Poser

"I suppose," said the lady to the streetcar conductor, "if I pay the fare of my dog he will be treated the same as other passengers and be allowed to occupy a seat."

"Of course, madame," the conductor replied politely, "he will be treated the same as other passengers and can occupy a seat, provided he does not put his feet on it!"—Montreal Star.

Eventually He'll Be Introduced to His Father

Visitor: "How is the baby?"

Nurse: "First rate! He is getting so now I can occasionally leave him with his mother."

Food Note

"Is there much food value in dates?"

"That all depends on whom they are with."

Daily Anecdote

Demonstration

When Oberlin sought to teach his people new methods of farming, they dismissed his counsel with expressions of doubt and distrust, saying, "Truly he is a man of God, and preaches well, but what can he know about the cultivation of the soil?"

In no sense discouraged by their scorn, the venerable man chose a plot of ground near a public path, and with his own hands dug the ground and planted the seed according to the new methods of cultivation he had learned. Oberlin said not a word about his experiment, but presently his people discovered that he possessed the most luxuriant and flourishing garden in the entire countryside.

Then they began to ask, "How did you do it?" When sufficient interest had been aroused, the good clergyman called his people together, and while they listened with rapt attention he explained the new methods of farming he had learned.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: You will find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people. Why not make earnest effort to confer that pleasure on others?

Factual Figuring: 6 plus 6, minus 3 (Italy, Yugoslavia, Albania) times 20, divided by 2 (2 sides, outside and inside) equals 90.

Letter Juggling: Reduction, introduce.

Geographical Locations: Canal—Panama; lake—Superior; gulf—Bothnia; sea—Okhotsk; bay—Bengal; river—Mackenzie; island—Formosa; mountain—Everest; peninsula—Malay; volcano—Vesuvius.

To Examine Themselves

An unfortunate Irish sergeant had been drilling a singularly unresponsive troop of recruits, and had been unable to make them march in step and in good dressing. At last, however, just as he was about to give up in despair, he managed to get them to do it correctly. "Faith!" he roared, "an' you've done it, me lads! Fall out now and take a look at yerselves so you'll know how to do it next toime!"—Montreal Star.

Same Old Method

Sitting in a concert hall waiting for the concert to begin, a man, seeing a little boy in front of him looking at his watch, bent forward and asked: "Does it tell the time?"

"No," answered the little boy. "You look at it."—Pearsons.

In Aberdeen

"Do you take any stock in the theory that Scotsmen got to wearing kilts because their feet were too big to go into trousers?"

"No. But there is a basis for conjecture in the fact that trousers give at the knees."

Bare

Farmer: "Believe it or not, my trees bear all winter!"

Second Ditto: "So's mine!"

Interest

Monitor Camera Club From
Mrs. E. Tyler, Salt Lake City, Utah

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

He Made All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Mateo, Calif.

A little girl in a Sunday school class said to her teacher, "You could not love a colored child, could you?"

The teacher, wishing to give the correct answer, turned her head for a moment, and through the window she saw a lovely dahlia garden next door. So she raised the window and said, "Let us count the different dahlias."

After counting seven different colored ones, the teacher said, "Who made the beautiful flowers?"

Without hesitation the children said, "God."

The teacher continued. "Yes, and do you think He loves the pink ones better than the red ones? or the white ones better than the lavender ones?"

The children all agreed that the Father loved them all equally, as He had made them all.

The teacher then said, "Who made all the dear little children?"

They replied, "God."

Then, "Does He love them all, regardless of their color?"

"Yes," they readily replied.

This little incident was also the means of helping some older children, called adults, to get a glimpse of the "oneness of mankind."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"The Narrow Way"—Recently, A. L. requested the words of this poem and the name of the author. The following have sent in the complete poem: Mrs. L. M., Carmel, Calif.; Mrs. K. E. D., Sussex, Eng.; Mrs. K. S., Berks, Eng. None of our contributors, however, seem to know the name of the author. We quote the poem in its entirety:

The Narrow Way

"Will you come with me, my pretty one?"
I asked a little child.
"Will you come with me and gather flowers?"
She looked at me and smiled;
Then in a low, sweet, gentle voice,
She said, "I cannot come;
I must not leave this narrow path,
For I am going home."

"But will you not?" I asked again.
"The sun is shining bright,
And you might twine a lily wreath
To carry home at night;
And I could show you pleasant things
If you would only come."
But still she answered as before,
"No, I am going home."

"But look, my child, the fields are green
And 'neath the lofty trees,
Children are playing merrily,
Or resting at their ease.
Does it not hurt your tender feet,
This stony path to tread?"
"Sometimes, but I am going home!"
Once more she sweetly said.

"My father bade me keep this path,
Nor ever turn aside;
The road which leads away from Him
Is very smooth and wide;
The fields are fresh and cool and green;
Pleasant the shady trees;
But those around my own dear home
Are lovelier far than these.

"I must not loiter on the road,
For I have far to go;
And I should like to reach the door
Before the sun is low.
I must not stay, but will you not—
Oh! will you not—come too?
My home is very beautiful
And there is room for you."

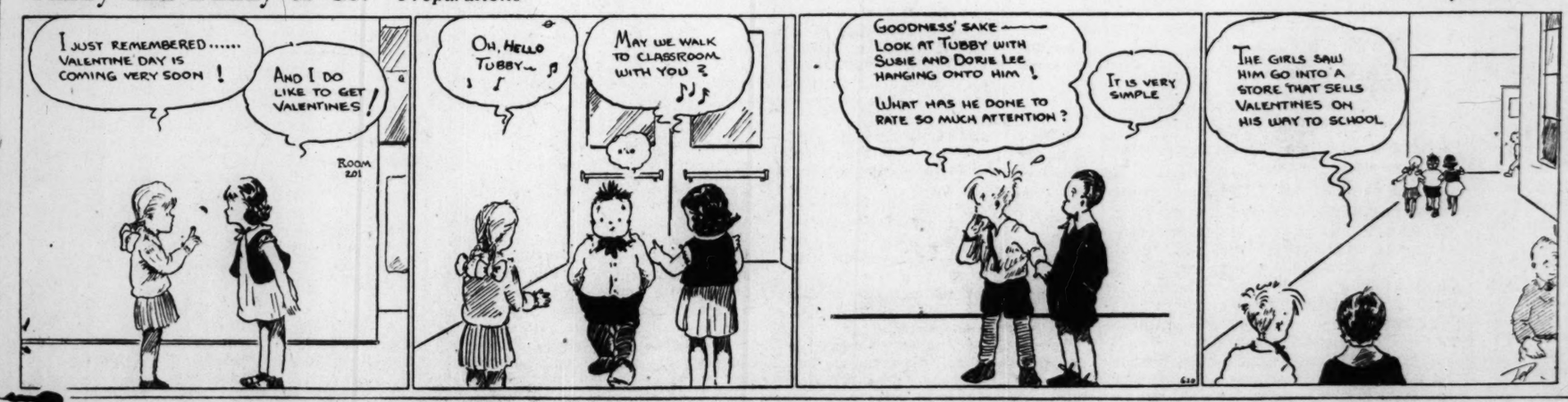
I took her little hand in mine,
Together we went on;
Brighter and brighter o'er our path
The blessed sunbeams shone.
At length we saw the distant towers,
But ere we reached the gate,
The child outstripp'd my ling'ring feet,—
Too overjoyed to wait.
And as she turned her radiant face
Once more to bid me come,
I heard a chorus of glad songs,—
A burst of "Welcome home."

Name of Poem (C. E. J.)—This reader is seeking the name of the poem from which the following lines are taken, also the name of the author:

And spreading wide across the wold
Wakes into flight some fluttering bird,
And all the chestnut tops are stirred
And all the branches streaked with gold.

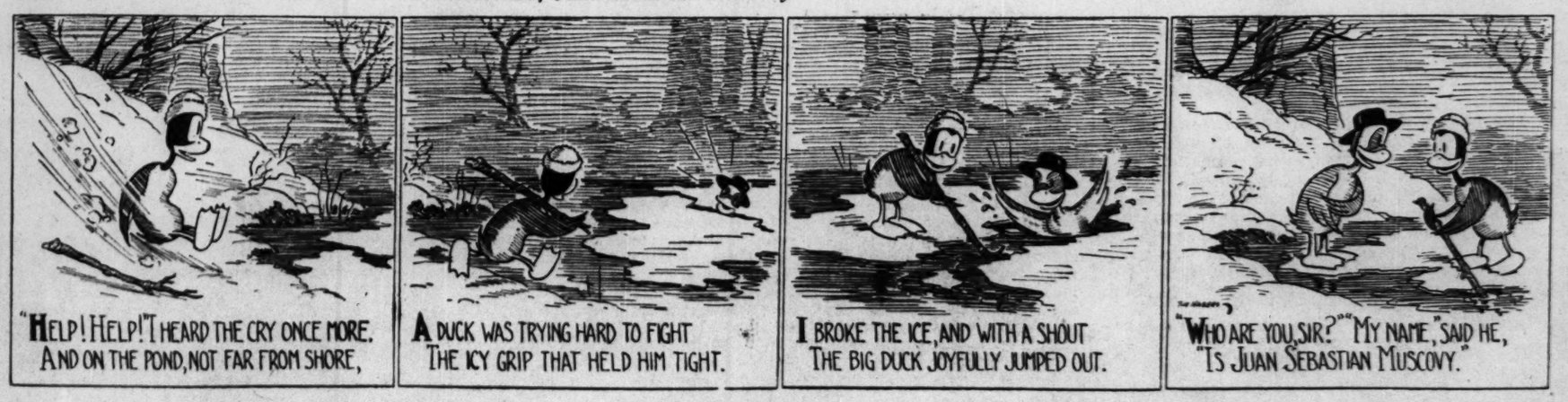
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Preparations*

By LE PELLEY


I JUST REMEMBERED..... VALENTINE DAY IS COMING VERY SOON!
AND I DO LIKE TO GET VALENTINES!
ROOM 201
OH, HELLO TUBBY...
MAY WE WALK TO CLASSROOM WITH YOU?
GOODNESS' SAKE —— LOOK AT TUBBY WITH SUSIE AND DORIE LEE HANGING ONTO HIM! WHAT HAS HE DONE TO RATE SO MUCH ATTENTION?
IT IS VERY SIMPLE
THE GIRLS SAW HIM GO INTO A STORE THAT SELLS VALENTINES ON HIS WAY TO SCHOOL

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Rescue of Juan Sebastian Muscovy*

By THE HAGERS


"HELP! HELP!" I HEARD THE CRY ONCE MORE. AND ON THE POND, NOT FAR FROM SHORE,
A DUCK WAS TRYING HARD TO FIGHT THE ICY GRIP THAT HELD HIM TIGHT.
I BROKE THE ICE, AND WITH A SHOUT THE BIG DUCK JOYFULLY JUMPED OUT.
"WHO ARE YOU, SIR?" "MY NAME," SAID HE, "IS JUAN SEBASTIAN MUSCOVY."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Moderated Farm Program

SECRETARY WALLACE showed considerable restraint in the agricultural program for which he obtained the substantial approval of farm organization leaders in a meeting in Washington this week.

It is true that some of Mr. Wallace's proposals may still require new constitutional power for their carrying out. But they are much more reasonable and feasible than the high fixed price guarantees demanded by some farm groups. The AAA has always seen the fallacy of guaranteed prices, and the plan refined and restated by the Secretary of Agriculture shows the benefit of AAA experience.

Mainly it falls into three divisions. First, there would be continuation of the present Soil Conservation Act and provision for additional payments of the same sort to induce and assist farmers to build up the national soil fertility resources by planting more land in legumes and grass instead of cash or row crops. Second, there would be a "crop yield insurance" applied to wheat, with payments made in grain, and loans would be made on other farm products in low-price years to facilitate storage by farmers against years of scarcity—the "ever-normal granary" plan. Third, and only if all other methods should fail to prevent market-crushing surpluses, there would be "positive control of production" in an emergency.

The first step in the program is becoming more and more visibly necessary all the time, as the linkage is seen between present or recent overproduction and the threat of future underproduction because of soil depletion and erosion. The low prices of a glutted market push farmers to plow their hillsides and mine their soil at the very time when further production is futile. Then the stage is set for a Chinese experience of flood and famine at the time when greater food production shall be needed.

As to the second portion of the plan, crop loans are already fairly well tried out, with some experience as to what pitfalls are to be avoided. And an experiment in crop insurance would involve much less risk if confined to a single crop and to payments in kind than if attempted on the broad cash scale at first discussed.

Doubtless the most controversial portion will be that which contemplates definite production control in emergencies. Possibly that will never be needed. Certainly there should be stiff resistance to compulsory crop reduction such as was embodied in the Bankhead Cotton Act. But the avoidance of the situation depends largely on the efficacy of the present Soil Conservation Act, and there is serious doubt whether it can accomplish its purpose while dependent on a loose-coupled and cumbersome co-operation through the state to reach the individual farmer.

The argument for power of the Federal Government to make direct contracts with farmers for crop control was cogently though unavailingly presented by Justice Stone in the dissenting opinion in the AAA case. Unless satisfactory machinery can be set up through the states it may yet be necessary to equip the Federal Government—preferably by constitutional amendment—with powers of this sort.

Another Side of Flood Control

AS FLOODWATERS from the Ohio move on down the Mississippi past Memphis, and plans go forward to spend $790,000,000 in federal funds for flood relief and prevention, it is well to consider that engineers promise only partial protection for the future even though the whole program of planting forests, building larger dams, higher and stronger levees, and making headwater dikes is carried out in full.

The difficulty is that cities like Cincinnati, Louisville and countless small towns have been built up in the flood-plains of rivers. Time was when growing America needed the rivers as sole means of commerce and transportation. Early settlers were willing to take a chance with floods for the sake of the advantages river transportation offered. When railroads came through they naturally tied up communities already established, disregarding the fact that while streams normally follow a narrow channel, their flood-plains are needed to take care of occasional oversupplies of rain or melting snow. The river has nowhere else to go.

The situation is comparable to that occasioned by the growth of highway systems which were designed to go through cities instead of around them. Motorists instead of being potential customers of town merchants, bring only added traffic problems. Similarly, conservation authorities have discovered that settlement of arid western plains was carried much too far.

Among the measures under consideration to minimize future losses, would it not be well to consider replanning industrial and railway centers so that further expansion might take place away from the normal, natural paths of rivers? Some consideration might profitably be given to the question of returning to the rivers such portions of dangerous bottomlands as they insist on occupying on occasions.

Lincoln's Way

AT THIS time in the year Americans are wont to recall the words and deeds of one who was called the "first American." They may remember this year that Lincoln had some objections to certain decisions of the Supreme Court. In particular he questioned the Dred Scott decision and said that it must be reversed. How he expected to achieve reversal we do not definitely know except that he hoped to avoid doing it by war—the method finally adopted.

But we do know Lincoln's general rule:

> Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be any object to hurry any of you, in hot haste, to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it.

In wartime Lincoln laid aside that rule and refused to honor a ruling of Chief Justice Taney outlawing the President's suspension of the right to a writ of habeas corpus. Public opinion supported him as justified by necessities of war. The honest man will be careful in drawing parallels between Lincoln's time and the present, but the record shows that much as his moral sense revolted against the upholding of slavery in the Dred Scott decision, great as was the emotional heat of the time, the Emancipator took no steps to compel a reversal of their decision by the justices of the Supreme Court.

And to one who looks into Lincoln's basis for action, the impression is more and more conveyed that he was willing to "take time" and he had magnanimity and patience, because he had confidence in the ultimate ordering of affairs according to the divine purpose. Once he expressed the thought that intelligence, patriotism and reliance on God would "adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulty." Again he said:

> Let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

Certainly Lincoln has a message for today, in words and in the kindly, tolerant patience which expressed his trust better than words.

The Right to Be Heard

LEON TROTZKY from his asylum in Mexico demands that an impartial tribunal investigate the Stalin regime, which found him guilty of conspiring to overthrow the Soviet Union. Trotzky wants an investigation with all the comforts of a "capitalistic" trial—an opportunity to present evidence, to hire his own counsel, to have an impartial jury.

Here, perhaps, is a significant commentary upon violent political systems. The original Bolsheviks, including Trotzky, who initiated the Russian revolution, preached a dogma of violence—violence in taking, violence in holding. To them the end justified the means. The usual democratic procedure in government was discarded. The revolution was held greater than individuals, greater than bills of rights.

But even such a revolutionist apparently may find when the doors close upon him and when his aspirations are threatened with defeat, that the individual may matter very much, indeed. The right of an accused to present documentary evidence, his right to be heard, his right to counsel are rights that Mr. Trotzky covets today.

John Stuart Mill in his defense of individual rights said that even though a man be a minority of one in a nation of millions, he should be heard. That is a rule many a nation has read into its bill of rights. It is a rule that Mr. Trotzky invokes today. It is a right that has been denied to thousands at the behest of revolutionary dogma.

To See a Coronation

ALREADY London has begun its preparations for the coronation. Westminster Abbey has been given over to be responsible for arranging the ceremony for May 12.

The Mall, in front of the Abbey, down Constitution Hill, and on other parts of the processional route, extensive scaffolding is arising which will seat thousands of spectators. Seats in houses, in shops, in clubs and in flats are being advertised at anything from eight guineas per head upward for the benefit of those who wish to see the procession.

English men and women have always flocked to royal coronations. For centuries they have been willing to pay good money to get a glimpse of the proceedings. The price at the coronation of Edward I, who ascended the throne in 1272, was half a farthing. So much did he add to the prestige of the monarchy that, when his son Edward II came to the throne thirty-five years later, the value of a good view point had risen 100 per cent.

From then onwards, prices rose steadily to twopence at the coronation of Henry V; Henry VI had several coronations, and, according to a well-known rule of economics, prices consequently fell. They recovered, and appreciated to fourpence when Henry VIII assumed the crown.

Coronations in those days were much more merely local affairs than they are now, and the value of money was much greater. In view of changed circumstances, prices for the present coronation are not, perhaps, unreasonably high.

Paying Their Footing

Book News of the Day

ABSORPTION of the immigrant into the "melting pot" is too often a tragic process. MORTGAGE YOUR HEART, by Sophus Keith Winther (New York: Macmillan. $2.50), is a simple, straightforward narrative of one immigrant family's efforts to establish themselves in America.

Peter, the father, came to Nebraska from Denmark, with his patient, self-effacing wife, Meta. During the first years, they and their six sons labored without respite on their 320 rented acres for a mere subsistence. Holidays were no more than shortened workdays; holiday dress, just clean overalls. None of them had "store clothes," nor suspected the existence of toothbrushes. Trips to town were rare and Meta always stayed at home.

By dint of grinding toil and a few favorable seasons, they were able to improve the farm and gradually acquire a few necessities for the tumbledown house. During these years, while the sons smarted under the hated stigma of "immigrant farmer," and longed to join in the normal American boy fun of baseball and Fourth of July celebrations, they resented their father as a cruel taskmaster, but as a measure of prosperity mellowed his uncompromising sternness into comparative indulgence, they learned to understand him better.

It is the boy Hans about whom the story revolves, the sensitive, dreamy Hans, whom his brothers teased about his imaginary "girls," and who did not hesitate to risk his life to save a pet colt from the floods. Hans's first courtship was a pathetic failure, because the only blandishments he knew consisted of recitations culled from "100 of the World's Sweetest Love Songs," and riddles memorized from several little books of conundrums. His real romance took several years to develop and his Fayne married another man after all. Her love was not sturdy enough to survive the social disabilities and acute phases of religious fanaticism, agnosticism and radicalism through which Hans passed during his metamorphosis from Danish peasant lad to American student.

As life on the farm became less arduous, the boy's appeals for educational advantages resulted in his being permitted to attend school, and later, a university, where he pursued his interest in social problems. Two of his brothers married, and the farm and its occupants began to savor the pre-war prosperity consequent on the soaring price of grain. The simultaneous increase in rental forced Peter, like many another farmer, to buy his land at an absurdly exaggerated price. His ingenuous pride of possession was, therefore, pitifully tempered by the consciousness of exploitation and serious doubts as to his ability to carry the mortgage should prices drop.

The characters are handled by the author—himself the son of a Danish farmer—with a simplicity and understanding that are at times poignantly beautiful, although one could wish that some of them were more clearly defined. The style is dignified and restrained.

E. L. F.

Listening!

Luxemburg by *Vicinal*

IN THE spring a tourist's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of Europe and what he shall see there this year. Spring is almost upon us and the travel windows of our cities are already burgeoning with fresh illustrated folders to stir us into action. Baedekers are being removed from their shelves and flicked with the duster. Maps are being spread out on dining-room tables.

The usual attractions will win their usual hordes of devotees. The Pardons of Brittany, the brilliant *Palio* of Siena, the outdoor plays of Carcassonne, the festival of Salzburg, the gondolas of Venice, and this year the exposition in Paris, are sure of their quota of patronage, but for some travelers the little-known parts of Europe are the most alluring. Such is Luxemburg, that pear-shaped grand duchy whose area lacks exactly one square mile of a thousand and whose charms are manifold and unexploited. Such, in particular, is the rural part of the grand duchy, for its capital, spectacularly placed on an M-shaped ridge high above the Pétrusse and Alzette gorges, has received almost its due share of attention.

I have roamed to every part of Luxemburg, traveling largely by *Vicinal*, that queer-looking heritage of the past which is a steam train looking like a row of tram cars. The cars of a *Vicinal* are green, or maybe orange, and are drawn by the oddest wide-aproned little engine, lumbering comfortably over the ground at a maximum speed of ten miles an hour. Such locomotion in lovely Luxemburg is a genuine treat *if* one can throw off the American urge for haste that so easily besets the traveler.

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The southwestern rim of the grand duchy is a grim mining district and my chief reward for a trip by *Vicinal* to Esch-sur-Alzette was a huge bowl of *pommes chippes*, which I bought for forty-five Luxemburg centimes and worked at for a quarter of an hour without seeming to make much impression upon it. In the east and north, however, the scenic rewards of *Vicinal* travel are very great from Echternach to the town of the Three Virgins (Trois Vierges), where the stem of the pear is attached to the Belgian Ardennes.

Echternach, reached by a three-hour train saunter through the "Switzerland of Luxemburg," is famous for its dancing procession, which takes place each year on the Tuesday after Whit Sunday. Starting from the Prussian side of the River Sûre, young children, youths and maidens, bearded men and buxom women, aged couples, in a marvelous *mélange*, dance across the bridge into Echternach and on to the center of the town. Five steps forward they go, then three steps back, swinging along in a great pageant of the people, for very few tourists, especially Anglo-Saxons, ever time their crowded schedules to include this strange sight, though some 15,000 Luxemburgers witness it annually. I saw it one spring and was able to keep it as one of my oddest travel memories.

Boys led off, hopping with immense enthusiasm. A few tried conscientiously to keep to the schedule of five steps forward and three backward, but the oncoming throngs often made this impossible and the dance finally resolved itself into a series of ecstatic leaps. Each line of dancers, however, generally five abreast, kept a certain unity by means of handkerchiefs clutched in either hand, uniting each dancer with his neighbors. After the boys came girls and then a job lot of the queerest mass of humanity I have ever beheld—old grannies with glistening cheeks, beefy bumpkins in suspenders, plain women (oh, so plain!), little boys having a wonderful time. Thousands upon thousands passed my vantage point. Some teetered, some bobbed, some leaped in air, some did a cake walk. All perspired under the hot sun.

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An exceedingly interesting affair it was, but, after two hours of watching it in that seething, excited town, I was glad to escape into the cool forests of Luxemburg. I walked through glorious firs to Christnach and Larochette, lovely names of lovely villages, and then, aided, as usual, by a chugging *Vicinal*, almost empty of passengers since everybody was at Echternach, I made my way to the romantic castled village of Vianden on the northeastern frontier of the grand duchy. A village of cultural distinction is Vianden, for it was the home of the national poet, Dicks, who elevated the Luxemburg vernacular, a dialect of German, to the status of a written language. It was also the happy refuge of Victor Hugo in 1870-71. I have seen in his Paris home some very effective sketches which he made of Vianden's castle and its sylvan scenery.

The peace of this spot was the exact antithesis of the uproar of Echternach and made for me a perfect climax to a week of Luxemburg wanderings.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

Getting the Reaction

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE were intimations, it will be remembered, that President Roosevelt, choosing to upset the plans of his advisors by launching his court reform plan precipitately and without warning, intended it to be what is sometimes referred to as a trial balloon. No authentic announcement that it was really that has yet come from the White House. Perhaps the time has not arrived. But from present indications some such disclaimer, official or unofficial, will be made. Whatever the purpose of the high command, the reception almost universally accorded the proposal should convince even its most ardent champions that it is popularly repudiated.

There come times when party loyalties no longer bind men to servile obedience. The true leadership of the American people is not in the elect, but in the electors. A warrant clearly and unreservedly authorized is defended by popular support where and when the sincere purpose is to execute that warrant in accordance with terms of the grant. But any overt or covert attempt to exceed the limits or terms agreed upon is quickly and effectively challenged.

That challenge, unless the temper and determination immediately manifested in every section of the United States are misinterpreted, has been issued. Actually there is no mistaking the serious intent of the people to see to it that what has been so carefully builded and protected shall not, under a mistaken concept of arbitrary power and authority be destroyed or even weakened.

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With this courageous and emphatic popular repudiation of the President's plan there comes the gratifying reassurance that true democracy is more than a name and that there still burns the purifying and refining fire which separates, in a time of trial or emergency, the dross of experiment from the pure gold of experience. We have been taught to accept the theory that the murk and humidity of a stifling and almost unendurable summer's day is most quickly and effectively dissipated by a rousing and sometimes ominous thunderstorm. We are relieved when the storm passes, and more comfortable because of the experience.

The way out of the embarrassing position in which members of both houses of Congress find themselves is plain enough and quite easily found. Those with listening ears who hear the words of warning and protest from their constituents may easily avoid embarrassment. Their warrant of authority does not commit them to any such proposal as that made by the President.

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It is true, as is apparent, that the course of Senators and Representatives cannot be directed or dictated by state legislatures. But the temper and wishes of the voters in the several states can, by resolution or memorial, be quite clearly and definitely indicated. And, in the final analysis, it is the people back home who will decide the next election.

To whom, then, is loyalty and genuine service due? Surely the responsibility of members of both House and Senate is to those whom they have been chosen to represent. It cannot be insisted, of course, that such a proposal as that now made to readapt and reconstruct the federal judiciary would have been disapproved by the voters at the last election had the issue been openly and honestly presented. That is not the point in issue.

The real point in issue is that the proposal raises a fundamental issue, possibly contravening plain constitutional provisions. By indirection it is proposed to do what should be done, if done at all, directly and openly. The people are the judges and jury when the time comes to determine vital and fundamental issues affecting them. This the people should realize. It is their rights which are threatened, their prerogatives which are, consciously or carelessly, being ignored.

The best, if not the only time to quench a fire is in its incipiency. Out in the western prairie country the people realize this. At the first alarm they enlist, without question or delay, in what is a common cause. There is unanimity of purpose and interest. The parallel is apparent. The call is now insistent in an hour of peril and emergency.

The Wide Horizon

Experiment in Adult Education

By the Marquis of Lothian

LONDON

ADULT education has spread all over the world with remarkable rapidity during recent years. It varies in every country according to the type of national education and the extent of industrial development. In the United States, in which a larger proportion of the population obtain a high school and university education than anywhere else in the world, it is largely given through correspondence schools in vocational subjects, university extension courses, Chautauquas and summer schools. Scotland, which long boasted that a higher percentage of its sons and daughters went to the university than in any European country; has, largely for that reason, been slow in developing adult education.

In England, not so many years ago, higher education was largely the privilege of the aristocratic and capitalist classes. Large numbers of men and women, therefore, possessed of exceptional ability and powers of study and application, obtained little education beyond that of the elementary school which ended at fourteen. But their passion for education was not thereby dulled. Early in the present century, therefore, the Workers' Educational Association, following on the earlier national adult school movement, was formed to meet their needs by providing not only evening lectures, but special tutorial classes where student and tutor could come to grips with one another. These were organized for steadily increasing numbers of students in England and Wales.

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In Britain adult education has been mainly a movement in the industrial towns. In Scandinavia, however, and especially in Denmark, under the inspiration of Bishop Grundwig, it began among the farmers. Bishop Grundwig saw that Denmark, faced by the necessity of transforming its traditional methods of agriculture to meet the competition from the new-developed wheat fields of Canada and the United States, saw the answer in co-operation, and that co-operation was only possible with a new type of farmer. So he founded the famous Volk Schools, in which adult students were not taught, as in most universities, learning which disqualified them for work on the land, but were given a liberal education with a Christian co-operative basis.

It was discovered that adult education had possibilities denied to high schools and universities. The adolescent is often lacking in sensibility to beauty and in depth of thought and is preoccupied with the problem of adjusting his or her personality to new acquaintances and new environment. But the adult student is usually more stable and one who, despite adverse circumstances, has shown a deep desire for education and who is often acutely susceptible to beauty of environment and who can learn not only from books, but from persons who are expert in other walks of life.

In recent years, therefore, a cap has been added to the standard evening tutorial classes by opening residential adult education colleges, which exceptional students can attend on bursaries supplied by educational foundations or local authorities and obtain an intensive education in the liberal arts for a period of some thirty weeks in order to qualify them, not to leave their own professions, but to reach higher levels of achievement within them and to take a more active part in the public and social life of their communities.

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The latest of these colleges has just been opened at Newbattle Abbey, some seven miles from Edinburgh—the first college of its kind in Scotland, though there are already a number in England and Wales. There are a number of features about Newbattle Abbey which are of special interest. It is an example of how modern taxation is transforming the social life of the country. Originally a Cistercian Abbey founded in 1140 to spread Christianity and learning among the then but mildly civilized people of Scotland, it was destroyed at the time of the Reformation in Scotland, when so many abbeys were destroyed. It then fell into the hands of a noble family, who used the stones and walls to build a family residence of the then traditional type surrounded by a large park. There they remained for over 300 years, taking their part in the local and parliamentary life of the country until modern death duties and high taxation and the changed mode of life, due to the motorcar, made it practically impossible for them to live there in the old style.

But when the estate was handed over to the universities of Scotland for use as an adult education college, and to be remodeled for practical purposes by the Carnegie Trust, as much of its character as a house of art and music and history as possible was preserved. It contains several hundred pictures, some of very fine quality; an excellent ancient library, and a chapel and common rooms of grained stone dating from abbey days.

We Anglo-Saxons are habitually criticized by other races for our lack of aesthetic appreciation in daily life. Perhaps Newbattle Abbey will show that not the least important aspect of adult education is to develop appreciation of beauty, in nature and art, in students who have long been deprived of it in the great towns of the modern world, but who, because they are adult, respond as much to it in their new surroundings as to formal teaching, and far more than those of a more adolescent age.